The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

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NO. 27

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The Harrison people will use Chinese lanterns and pigtails as their political emblems instead of coonskins.

Feidler saw the "ring" the other day, and the boys of Bellefonte enjoyed the fun. Some one start a sympathy fund.

Many leading Republicans are leaving the country for Europe,—they don't seem to want to hitch to the Harrison high-tax monopoly car.

Let every voter remember that the word "tariff" means tax. When you say you favor a high tariff you simply say that you want a high *tax* on every thing you eat and wear.

The free trade that Democrats advocate is that which allows every laborer to buy in what store he pleases and not be compelled to purchase at the pluckme store as the Republicans would have it.

The protection which American workingmen are clamoring for, is protection against pigtail labor. Harrison voted a dozen times to have cheap Chinese labor admitted to drive out our own. Laboring men, do you want any more of Harrison's pigtails?

In the Harrison campaign of 1840 the whigs strongly advocated the use of hard cider. In the Harrison campaign of 1888 their grandchildren, the republicans, are bellowing for cheap whisky in one breath and for cheap morality in the other.

Yet, strange to say, they place themselves on a prohibition platform too.

J. L. Spangler was selected one of the five members of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs of the United States, which assembled at Baltimore last week. Maj. Spangler can feel proud of such a distinction, and we know the convention made no mistake in selecting him; the Centre county Democracy feel honored over their action.

A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, prohibiting the running of Sunday excursion trains on any line which it owns and operates. The only exceptions to this order which will be allowed, will be in the case of religious gatherings, and then only when the regular trains will not accomodate the crowds.

Adjutant General Hastings did some tall spouting at Chicago. He seemed to have turned into a regular Geyser. But when he promised 100,000 majority for the Chinese ticket in Pennsylvania his audience failed to apoland. They had listened to a good deal of brag during the week, but Hastings paralyzed them. We can inform the adjutant general that the democrats of Pennsylvania intend to defeat the Chinese ticket and they have entire faith in their ability to carry out their intention. Let the valiant knight buckle on his armor for there is going to be a big fight in this state before the ides of November shall have come.

In Washington 100 guns have been fired for Harrison, the Republicans have pronounced it the strongest nomination, and the Democrats have unanimously agreed it is the weakest. Now the truth is coming out, and the feeling is one of—chagrin! The Republican Senators look positively sheepish. If they want an able man, they had John Sherman. If they wanted an impeccable man, then Judge Gresham. If they wanted a rich nonentity, they had Gov. Alger. If they wanted a great leader and organizer, they had Mr. Blaine—and they went and took up with Ben Harrison, who, though colorless, isn't quite colorless enough. And then they are going over all his weak spots and they find a plenty; and when they go to looking for his strong spots, he hasn't got any! He is a geographical candidate. They are saying to-day that they knew he was weak on the Pacific slope; that he said he wanted an asylum built for the Greenbackers (and Greenbackers are plentiful in Indiana to this day); that he has been beaten badly three or four times in his own state; that he is rather a cold and clammy sort of man; that he has been counsel for great railroads ever since he has been in extensive practice as a lawyer. All these things they could stand if he was strong anywhere, but that's the trouble. They can very easily say what he is not, but it isn't so easy to say what he is. In his six years' term in the Senate he didn't do anything.

REPUBLICANS FOR CLEVELAND.

Tax reform is bringing sensible Republicans over to Cleveland.

Mr. C. L. Serrel, Republican burgess of Darby, Chester county, has come out strongly in favor of Cleveland and lower taxes (tariff)

James McGahey, a leading republican of same county has come out for Cleveland and labor protection by lower tariff or tax.

N. O Nelson, of St. Louis, a consistent republican, a declared protectionist and one of the largest manufacturers and handlers of iron goods in the west, has bolted the republican nominations, and will support Cleveland and Thurman. He donounces the platform in the following language: "It was made to win on and not to believe in. It is a campaign dodge. The protection plank as there expressed is merely an offset to the democratic plank for reduced tariff and I think I represent a large number of republicans in objecting to it. The politicans gave the whole thing away when they declared for the obliteration of internal taxation to offset their high protection. They were pretty hard put." Mr. Nelson gives employment to 600 hands and manufactures machinery and steam plumbing goods. Mr. Nelson says he has already met scores of his republican friends who think as he does in the matter. He is one of the few manufacterers who share their profits with their workmen,

General Rufus Barringer, of Charlotte, N. C., has left the republican party and will support Cleveland. He has been for twenty years one of the leading republicans of North Carolina, and has been liberal with both influence and money.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Rev. Dr. Storrs, both eminent clergymen of Brooklyn, and both pronounced republicans, declare they cannot support Harrison on the monopoly tariff platform.

C. S. Haseltine, William Widdicomb, G. M. Lemon and Joseph Martin, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have startled the republican politicians of Michigan by leaving their party and coming out for Cleveland and the red bandana.

MONOPOLY vs. THE PEOPLE.

The Chicago Tribune, the great republican organ in the northwest, declares that the Chicago convention was manipulated and controlled by the railroad monopolies of the country which had determined to defeat Judge Gresham because of his anti-monopoly record on the bench. It names the following influences as the all powerful factors in the convention: 1. Jay Gould and the Wabash wrecking crew, with G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Gould's right hand man, on the ground. 2. The Central Pacific Stanford Crocker-Huntingdon ring, with its attorney, Creed Raymond, at the head of the California delegation; 3. The Union Pacific Credit Mobilier crowd, represented by Attorney Thurston, temporary chairman of the convention; 4. Chauncey M. Depew, the railroad attorney and official head of the great Vanderbilt railroad syndicate, and Tom Platt and Wood Pulp Miller as helpers; 5. The great Wisconsin railroads, with Senator John C. Spooner, railroad attorney, to manipulate the Wisconsin delegation. "These," says the Tribune, "were the leading representatives of corporate monopoly, but with two or three exceptions there was hardly a delegation without a sprinkling of railroad attorneys and lobbyists. The land grant ring was also represented."

THE TARIFF.

There will be but one issue in this presidential campaign, and that is the tariff. It is a question about which much has been said in the last thirty years, yet is little understood. As there will be no side issues to tax the voter's mind, he can give this important subject his entire attention and study it thoroughly between now and November, and understand it so thoroughly as to enable him to vote intelligently.

We would recommend Cleveland's last message which is given entirely to the discussion of the tariff issue and taxation, above any other document for the perusal and study of the general reader because its reasoning is so full and clear the wording so plain and concise, that any one of ordinary intelligence will have no trouble to understand it. The President's tariff views, as laid down in the message, are the sentiments of the Democratic party upon that question, and every unprejudiced mind will agree with the message.

In 1840, like in 1888, the Harrison folks affected great love for the working classes and cried "Two dollars a day and good roast of beef." Harrison got there. but the $2 and beef never did.

The cry of Tippecanoe and Boodle too will rally the repeaters from the four winds of the frowning heavens.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

EXPOSING SIN.

The religious journals of the country are showing up the hypocrisy and double dealing of the Harrison platform in a way that is not very flattering to the prospects of that organization. The *Christian Union* in a well written article on "The Political Issue" points out the folly of the Republican policy, which, in the face of a surplus of $125,000,000 and an annual increase of $60,000,000 fails to provide against the menace of hopeless bankruptcy to the country induced by the accumulation in the treasury vaults of money which should be applid to the needs of commerce. It prints a parallel column contrasting the propositions of the republican and democratic platform thus:

Tax on	Rep.	Dem.
Tobacco	Abolish	Modify.
Alcohol	Reduce or abolish.	Retain.
Raw materials	Retain	Abolish.
Necessaries	Retain	Reduce.
Luxuries	Retain	Retain.
Object of tax	Protection	Revenue.
Expenditures	Liberal	Economical.

There can be no fairer or more powerful argument employed than that of this little table. The *Christian Union* in commenting upon it uses the following strong terms:

We believe that it has vital relations to the future of our country. We believe that the coming election will be likely to settle the trend of national life for some years to come. Nor have we any wish to conceal our personal predilections and prejudices. They are in favor of economical expenditures and a lowered tariff.

Any fair-minded man who conscientiously considers the issue thus clearly made must come to the same conclusion or do violence to his judgement. The Chicago Standard and the Advance also publish editorials condemning the platform, and are especially indignant against the "free whisky" resolution.

CHEAP WHISKEY AND DEAR CLOTHES.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which supports Harrison, in a fashion, describes the situation:

The plank of the Republican platform which favors the contingent of the internal revenue, meaning the taxes on tobacco and whiskey, meaning the placing of whiskey and tobacco virtually on the free list. With the repeal of the internal revenue laws the immediate effect would be to cheapen whiskey down to about 25 cents a gallon, and it could be retailed at the saloons at 3 cents a drink. The repeal of the tax on whiskey can have but one effect and that is to cheapen it fivefold; and that means increased consumption, and that means increased drunkenness and a multiplication of all the evils that march in the train of drunkenness.

That will do as to whiskey. Now as to woolens A national convention of the alleged woolen interest held in Washington, last winter, framed a schedule of duties, increasing the tariff rates of '83, which was introduced by Mr. McKinley and adopted by the Republican party of the house so far as it has ventured to adopt anything It is also in line with the Chicago platform. We annex some of the leading items in comparison with existing rates and the one proposed in the Mills bill:

	Present Duty. Per ct.	Mills Bill. Per ct.	McKinleys Scheme. Per ct.
Balmorals	67	40	111
Blankets	69	40	128
Bunting	89	40	99
Carpets	60	30	88
Women's clothing	67	45	83
Cloths	89	40	128
Dress goods	67	40	102
Flannels	73	40	121
Wool hats	73	40	134
Knit goods	88	40	125
Shawls	88	40	126
Yarns	69	40	116
Manuf. not specified	88	40	126

If getting whiskey down to 25 cents a gallon, and nearly doubling the duties on blankets, women's clothing, knit goods, shawls, flannels, wool hats, cloths, etc., is not a cheap whiskey and dear clothes platform, we fail to understand the force of figures or the use of language.

In congress, on good authority, lately it was stated that Mr. Carnegie boasted he drew $1,500,000 as his yearly profits from the works in which he is interested, and while he draws annually this immense sum, he has a chronic contest yearly with his workmen in efforts to reduce their wages to the lowest living point. While he is doing this, he is one of the loudest praters about protection to the American workman. The protection he wants is to draw $1,500,000 yearly profits to enable him to hold and maintain a castle in the Highlands of Scotland and ape the British aristocracy in ostentatious display.

Our young friend, Maj. J. L. Spangler announces himself in this issue of the REPORTER, as a candidate for congress, Jack is one of the most ardent and able young Democrats in the state, and would make a good representative should he become the choice of the district. Maj. Spangler has done yeoman service, and deserves some recognition at the hands of the democracy, which he will be cheerfully accorded, so far, at least as our county is concerned, as we think there will be none to enter the field against him, at home. As an active working Democrat, he has always labored for the success of Democratic measures, and to build up our time-honored organization.

——Ice cream every day and evening at Murray's ice cream parlors.

AN INDIANA TOWN COMPLETELY WRECKED BY A STORM.

Chicago, July 7.—A destructive wind storm struck the town of Edwardsburg, Ind., about 11 o'clock last night, creating sad havoc.

The town consists of about 700 inhabitants and contains between 250 and 300 buildings. It is located on the Grand Trunk Railway, 113 miles from Chicago, on the shores of Diamond Lake.

The wind struck the villgae with terrific force, overturning and carrying away many of the houses. Every business house in the place was badly damaged, and the town is almost a complete wreck.

A large and handsome hotel that had just been completed and had not yet been entirely furnished, was moved fifteen feet from its foundation and completely wrecked.

Quay has been made chairman of the Republican National committee.

MILLHEIM CENTENNIAL.

JULY 25, 1888.

The following is the program for this interesting occasion.

Tuesday evening, July 24th. Jubilee and Praise Service in the Evangelical church, conducted by the resident ministers.

Wednesday, July 25th. Morning salute of ten guns and dress parade of band. Parade at 10 A. M. Contrasts 1788-1888—Young America—The thirty eight States—Goddes of Liberty—Novelties—Industrial Display—Fire Department—G. A. R. Post—Bands and Drum Corps—Citizens on foot and in wagons.

Half past 1 o'clock, fancy shooting (Blue Rocks) by C. K. Sober.

Half yast 2 o'clock, Mass Meeting, addressed by eminent speakers.

Evening, 8 o'clock. Torchlight procession and illumination of the town.

9 o'clock. Balloon assension and grand display of fire works.

A number of minor amusements will be added to the general features of the day.

Ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. S. R. Peal. Hon. Chas. Wolf and other distinguished guests have been invited and are expected to be in attendance.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroad Company for the sale of excursion tickets from Bellefonte, Lewisburg and intermediate points, July 24th sold 25th, good to return July 26th.

AARONSBURG ITEMS.

A NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS.—INTERESTING HAPPENINGS.—AS RELATED BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mrs. Isaac Buffington living above Millheim, fell from a chair while fixing a vine and factured her arm near the shoulder joint.

Mrs. Korman, widow of David Korman, of Feidler P. O., slipped while going down stairs to the cellar and fractured the large bone near the elbow joint also dislocating it. She is, from reports, getting along very well.

"Yank" Wilkinson had a large limb fall on his back and shoulders while engaged on a lumber job at Poe Mills bruising him very much from which he still suffers.

A grand-daughter, aged about five years, of Jacob Bower of Feidler P. O. was kicked by a cow, breaking her leg below the knee.

Annie Smith, of near Salem church, in Penn township while driving a young horse which shied, ran and kicked, hitting her on both knees inflicting serious injuries.

Dr. E. F. Long, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, was visiting at his uncle Fredrick Keager's for a few days. He left Aaronsburg 18 years ago, and has followed dentistry in that state since he went there.

Bruce Cronimiller, son of John E. Cronimiller, of Joliet, Ill., formerly of Aaronsburg; is visiting his friends in his native town. He has been attending Park College, at Parkville, Missouri.

Mrs. Ella Fry and her son Philip are spending a few weeks with her parents, Dr. Musser's,

Thomas Yearick has improved his residence by building a fine porch on the south and east of his house.

Chas. H. Stover who moved to Hughsville last spring and was engaged in the grocery business there, is coming back to the old burg during the week and expects to embark in business here again.

Howard Acker, while peeling bark near Paddy Mountain unfortunately cut his knee.

The Chippewa medicine men have left our town and pitched their tents south of Millheim borough, where they give a free show every evening,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approsches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

——Paris green, Murray's Drug Store

——London purple will knock bugs—Murray's Drug Store.

——Fauble's Bellefonte for cheap clothing.

——Go to D. A. Boozer for light and heavy flynets.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Flynets at D. A. Boozer's harness rooms Centre Hall.

——London purple, the new vermin destroyer at Murray's.

——D. A. Boozer has received a stock of light and heavy flynets, which he offers cheap.

——Flynets at Boozer's.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Farmers are cutting their grain.

——Cherries are brought to town at five cents per quart.

——Spring suits at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

——Mrs. Chas. Bollinger, of Altoona, is visiting friends in this section.

——See advertisement of the Stover farm near Penns Cave, in another column.

——Miss Emma Aikens, of Bellefonte, is visiting her friend Miss Annie Odenkirk.

——Section boss Smetzler and his crew took in the 4th of July racket at Sunbury.

——Rochester Clothing house in Reynolds new building Bellefonte, M. Fauble proprietor.

——London purple and Paris green the great potato bug destroyer, for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——A full assortment of spectacles and glasses can be found at Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall.

—— A reward of five dollars is offered for a fine black shawl lost between Centre Hill and Potters Mills on July 4th.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Read Lyon & Co's July offering in another colum. They are not afraid to do liberal advertising as it always brings good returns.

——The time for services in the M. E. Church at this place has been changed from 2:30 P. M. to 3:30 P. M. one hour later than usual.

——The idea of holding the Patrons picnic in the Old Fort woods is considered a good one, 'tis more convenient for the public.

——Miss Maggie Rishel, now teaching music at Madera, Clearfield county, spent a few days at her home in this place, this week.

——Sunday night it began to rain and continued all next day, causing a rise in the streams and knocking the grain in the fields somewhat.

——Van Valin, of Coburn, is going to support Harrison, for a fact. Van is a life-long Republican and we have hopes of his coming around yet.

——John Snyder, living on the farm of Mrs. Bairfoot, near this place, lost a valuable horse last week from injuries received while hauling prop timber.

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream(patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

——Prof. Rearick, of Spring Mills, spent a few minutes in our sanctum Tuesday morning. The Prof. is kept busy instructing bands and pupils in this section and is successful in his profession.

——A visit to Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall, will convince you that they keep as complete a line of goods as can be found in the county. Special attention given to repair work; terms reasonable.

——Two of Milroy's most popular young people were made man and wife Thursday, 21st. They were Reed Thompson and Miss Annie White, daughter of Rev. J. W. White. The nuptial event took place at the bride's parents, and was witnessed only by the nearest relatives.

——The Middleburg *Post* has appeared enlarged and improved, and is now printed on a new Campbell power press. The *Post* is a spirited paper, full of vim, and is now the largest paper in Snyder county. Mr. Harter, the editor, deserves the success he is meeting with.

——Altoona is sure of a boom. An appropriation of $285,000 has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for improvements, and ground was staked off for a paint shop to have a capacity of forty-eight cars and transfer pit, and to cost $150,000. A cabinet shed and a middle division round house will also be built this summer.

——Mr. Wm. Neff, who has been in the the Western states for the past three years we notice is home again. He has been thro a large portion of that country since he left and has seen a great deal of frontier life. He and his brother Calvin, were engaged in herding down in New Mexico the last year and have an extensive cattle ranch near Santa Fe. Will expects to remain at home until next spring. When Will left three years ago Centre Hall was without railroad facilities, and he finds a wonderful change in our town. He said western towns can blow of their prosperity but the thrift and enterprise of this place in the last three years beats most of them. We believe every word of it. Let her boom we say.

——Mrs. T. J. Eby lives with her husband on a farm near Manhantango, Juniata county. They have a three-month old baby, and the youngster had a terrible experience the other night. Mrs. Eby had been in the habit of putting the baby in its carriage and placing it under a tree in the yard. The child also slept in the coach at night. A night or two ago Mrs. Eby heard her baby utter a half-suppressed cry. It was soon still, however, but later in the night the mother was again awakened. This time the child continued to cry, and Mas. Eby took it to bed with her. The next morning the woman was about to put the baby into the carriage again, when she was surprised to find a large black snake coiled among the blankets. She killed and burned the reptile. The child's neck was marked with red streaks, which indicated that the snake had coiled around the child's throat. Mrs. Eby thinks that the reptile tried to suck the milk out of the child's throat. The little one has nearly recovered, but was very sick for a few days.

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

FOURTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Woomer, Taylor twp.
Theo Hutchinson, Rush twp.
Wm H Tibbins, College.
W W Moyer Bellefonte.
Jeremiah Kelley Benner twp.
Emanuel Schroyer, Boggs twp.
Emanuel Peters, College twp.
D M Stewart, Burnside twp.
Thomas W Fisher, Union twp.
Lowry Shope, Boggs twp.
Curtin C Taylor, Spring twp.
Michael D Duck, Potter twp.
Cornelius Dale, College twp.
P S Meyer, Haines twp.
J H Lytle, Ferguson twp.
H E Duck, Millheim boro.
H D Yerger, Bellefonte.
Thomas Dunkle, Walker twp.
J Green Irvin, College twp.
A H Hosterman, Haines twp.
George Hastings, Benner twp.
Q A Daniels, Bellefonte.
John C Hicklin, Snow Shoe.
Wm R Krise, Gregg twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Biddle, Patton twp.
Wm Foorman, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Mattern, Halfmoon.
W L Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Charles Murray, Philipsburg.
C P Faulkner, Philipsburg.
Wm Masden, Howard twp.
A P Lose, Gregg twp.
Wm Kaup, College twp.
J A Moyer, Miles twp.
Sidney Miller, Spring twp.
John Griffith, Spring twp.
Lewis Rossman, Gregg twp.
Elmer Ross, Ferguson twp.
George W McGaffee, Philipsburg.
A J Gardner, Howard boro.
J A Crider, Boggs twp.
Daniel Robb, Liberty twp.
J B Creamer, Miles twp.
A C Iddings, Boggs twp.
George Weaver, Curtin twp.
R F Hunter, Benner twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
Leon Mothersbaug, Harris twp.
Mitchel Watson, Snow Shoe twp.
George Senser, Union twp.
J A Luckens, Philipsburg.
Wm Thompson, Sr. College twp.
S T Askey Snow shoe.
Wm Gettig, Potter twp.
Wm Irwin, Huston twp.
Austin Gramley, Miles twp.
Grant Davidson, Union twp.
John Marks, Worth twp.
Jacob Crotzer, Liberty twp.
W H Goss, Ferguson twp.
G H Bower, Penn twp.
G M Keister, Haines twp.
James Irwin, Snow Shoe.
Uriah Reifsnyder, Millheim.
Henry Lytle, Halfmoon twp.
J G Meyer, Haines twp.
John Spicher, Potter twp.
C M Sellers, Patton twp.
Wm Hutton, Rush twp.
J W Keller, Harris twp.
George Sweeney, Potter twp.
Close McClintic, Marion twp.

——The little child of Mr. Heim, reported lost, was found asleep, having strayed from the house.

——Thomas Hess, who went west from Aaronsburg some 22 years ago, died in Iowa City, last week, aged about 70 years.

——T. M. Gramley, of Rebersburg, has become a part owner in the Spring Mills creamery.

——After this issue we will be obliged to cut off the names of such as do not show a disposition to pay for the paper sent them, in good faith, for a number of years.

——Some one broke into Dr. Jacobs' ice house, the other night, and stole a lot of ice. This is the coolest theft on record.

——Mrs. Jonathan Harter, of Millheim had a severe fall by her foot getting fast at a stove door. She sustained painful gashes on the back of the head.

——Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. J. A. Earnest, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Mifflinburg.

——London purple in large and small quantities at Murray's.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Mrs. J. B. Reed, of Philadelphia is visiting her uncle H. W. Kreamer, in this place, accompanied by Mrs. Brumgard, of Lock Haven,

——Ph. Hubler, of Miles, lost a valuable horse from an internal injury.

——Peter Hoffer, agent for the Osborne binder, sold 14 machines in this valley, this season. The Osborne is a standard binder and seems to take well with farmers, having stood the severest test for five years and over.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Maj. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE OUR thoroughly reliable nursery stock. We engage men on liberal commission, or on salary and expenses, and guarantee permanent employ and success Facilities unequalled; prices reasonable; outfit free; decided advantages to beginners. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.
12jul3t

LOST!—$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwellinghouse, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.
7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Cotton worms have appeared in five counties in the southern part of Arkansas, and it is feared that they will ruin the crops as they did in 1867. Grasshoppers have appeared by the million in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minnesota. Several contrivances for catching and destroying them are being used, and it has been decided to pay $1.00 a bushel for them.

—In Jackson county, Kentucky, a few days ago, two little sons of John Wilson, aged respectively 4 and 8 years, were sent on an errand to a neighbor's house. Finding nobody at home, they played about the place, and the elder boy, finding a gun, discharged the contents into his little brother's body. The wounded boy died while his brother was trying to carry him home.

—The debt statement issued on the 2d, shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of June amounted to $14,429,502. The cash in the Treasury amounts to $629,854,089.

—A party of drunken roughs on the 1st visited the farm of Wilson Schenk, near Reading, Pa., and commenced destroying his property. He fired into the crowd and dangerously wounded Wallace Matthias. Schenck was arrested. Edward Cousins, living in Lockland, Ohio, cut his own throat and that of his two-year-old child on the 1st, causing fatal wounds. He made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife. He was paralyzed and was infuriated because his wife was compelled to send him to an infirmary. United States Marshals Phillips and McGloughlin were killed at Eufala, Indian Territory, on the evening of the 30th ult., while trying to arrest Wesley and Wattie Barnett, two outlaws. The latter was killed by the officers, but the former escaped unhurt. In Tangipaboa Parish, Louisiana, on the evening of the 30th ult., Major Ricks shot and killed his cousin, John Ricks, and fatally wounded another cousin, Hood Ricks, in a fight growing out of an alleged insult offered to their sister by the Major. Golden Robinson, colored, who killed his wife after attempting a felonious assault on his sister-in-law, gashing her throat with a razor, was on the 2d, in New York, sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was convicted recently for murder in the second degree.

—A telegram from Scranton, Pa., says an extensive cave-in occurred at the Bellevue slope, on the morning of the 3d, forcing the miners to fly for their lives. So far as known one man and a number of mules were crushed in the fall, while seven mine laborers are missing. Rescuing gangs were organized. The engine boiler in the *State Republican* job office in Harrisonburg, Virginia, exploded on the evening of the 3d, partially wrecking the building and slightly injuring J. A. Almond, an employe. On the evening of the 1st, while boating on Lake Calumet, two shells collided, and the bow of one struck Paulson in the back, just beneath the shoulder blade, penetrating his body and inflicting a wound which caused his death. Henry A. Caulfield one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of California, was struck and killed by a train in Sacremento on the 2d. A Northern Pacific passenger train jumped the track near Helena, Montana on the evening of the 1st, and three cars rolled into a ditch. Miss Nelson, of the Riley & Wood Theatrical Company, and Mr. Ulin were fatally injured. Many others were hurt but not dangerously.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stokes were struck and killed by a train while crossing the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Carrollton, New York, on the morning of the 3d. Mrs. Eliza Stokes, aged 88 years, of Madison, Georgia, who has been visiting friends in New York, was on the 3d, killed by falling down the stone staircase at the Eden Musee. Andrew J. Taylor, a young married man living in New York, was loading a cannon on the evening of the 3d, when his young brother lit a fire cracker at the lamp. Sparks flew on the powder at the vent hole of the cannon and it was discharged. The cannon recoiled with terrible force. Taylor's intestines were torn open. He died at midnight. William Taylor and a brother-in-law, Eugene Kerrigan, were severely burned by the powder.

—Robert W. Flack, a boat builder, of Syracuse, formerly of England, undertook to navigate the rapids at Niagara Falls, on the afternoon of the 4th, in an open boat made especially for the purpose. He was killed by the waves or was drowned. The boat was capsized in the rapids and quickly hurled into the whirlpool. The body of Flack being strapped to the seat prevented the boat from righting. The son and daughter of General B. F. Walker, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, were drowned at Seabright, New Jersey, on the 4th. They were aged respectively 17 and 15 years.

—A bulletin issued on the morning of the 4th, at 9 o'clock, signed by Drs. Pepper, O'Reilly and Yarrow, gave a very favorable report of General Sheridan's condition. The symptoms of pulmonary congestion had rapidly subsided, and the prospects were very promising for a successful completion of the voyage. At 8 o'clock the same evening another favorable bulletin was issued. The Swatara, with General Sheridan on board, sailed from the Breakwater on the evening of the 4th for Nonquitt.

—The observance of the Fourth of July was more marked than in former years. The Declaration of Independence was read at the meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association in Washington, D. C. Many of the employes of the Navy Department spent the day at "Grasslands" by invitation of Secretary Whitney. The day was also observed in a patriotic manner in Brooklyn, Fort Monroe, Richmond, Virginia; Winchester, Virginia, and other places.

—During a heavy storm at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the afternoon of the 5th, the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house at Millstone Junction was blown down. Three ball players, who took refuge in it from the storm, were injured, two of them—James Barry and Hugh Garrigan—severely. A barn on the farm of George Plumly, near Middlebush, was also blown down, killing Plumly and three horses. The dwelling and other buildings on the farm were wrecked. Great damage is reported everywhere around New Brunswick from wind, hail and lightning. The new Catholic church at Asbury Park, New Jersey, was blown down. It was just ready for plastering. Loss, 2000. There was a "cloud burst" at Princeton, Scott county, Illinois, on the 4th. Bridges ware washed away and roads flooded in some places to a depth of 10 feet. Similar storms are reported in Jones, Linn, Clinton and Jackson counties. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot and water tank at Emmetsburg were levelled to the ground. At Balmond a store and a number of dwellings were shattered. Near Uttumwa the burst came so suddenly upon the crowd of people celebrating in a grove that thousands were drenched before reaching shelter. Great damage was done by violent thunder storms at Mason City, Iowa, and Galena, Illinois on the 3d. Trees and small buildings were demolished, dwellings unroofed, and cattle standing near wire fences killed. A furious storm raged on the 5th in the Lackawanna Valley, Pennsylvania. The streets of Scranton were flooded by the rain and much damage was done to property. William Armstrong, a brakeman, was killed by lightning while standing on a car. A storm visited Youngstown, Ohio, on the evening of the 4th, and washed out culverts and damaged streets. The tracks of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Ashtabula and Pittsburg Roads were washed out in many places, and trains badly delayed. Jame Davey and family were overtaken by the storm a few miles from Youngstown and he attempted to ford a stream with a 4-year old son in his arms. The current was too strong, however, and the child was swept away and drowned. A violent wind and rain storm visited the vicinity of Bloomington, Illinois, on the evening of the 4th, and beat down the fields of ripe wheat and oats, which were almost ready for the reaper. A very heavy storm swept over the northern part of Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, on the 4th. Corn fields were levelled, a number of houses unroofed and small grain badly damaged. A number of horses and cattle were killed by lightning. A storm in Algona, Iowa, on the afternoon of the 4th, did considerable damage. The Congregational church spire was struck by lightning and a small circus wrecked. No loss of life is reported. Samuel Formley and wife were killed by lightning while hoeing in a field near Rome, Georgia, on the evening of the 5th. They had been six months married. He was 19 years of age, his wife 16.

—The balloon which ascended from Boston on the evening of the 4th descended in the harbor off Point Shirley. The occupants were submerged and dragged through the water at a rapid pace by the balloon, which was impelled by a strong gale. The party was rescued by the steam yacht Rose G.

—In Chicago, on the 5th, Mrs. Mary Flanagan and Mrs. Thomas Walsh were thrown from a carriage and fatally injured by a runaway, caused by a mischievous boy exploding a firecracker under their horses' feet. They were driving at the time to the county hospital to visit a relative who was shot while celebrating the Fourth. Lightning struck the farmhouse of Ole Olestead, near Hunter, Dakota, on the evening of the 29th ult, killing Olestead and his wife. An 8-months-old baby was uninjured. The building had caught fire from the lightning, but a heavy rain prevailing extinguished it. Olestead had sent for his father and mother only a few weeks previous, and they arrived from Norway on the 4th in time to participate in the funeral. John Johnson, a farmer, living near Hamlin, New York, accidentally killed his son, aged 21 years, who had come home for a visit on the 4th. He then, in anguish, killed himself. During some sports in Water Valley, Mississippi, on the 4th, a grand stand containing 400 people collapsed. About 70 persons were injured, three it is thought fatally.

—Christian Anderson, of Woodbridge, and E. B. Anderson, of New York, were struck and killed by a train while driving across the railroad track at Woodbridge, New Jersey, on the evening of the 5th. At Kilbourn, Wisconsin, on the 4th, J. W. Carpenter was killed, and C. H. Foot dangerously wounded, by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute. While Mrs. Wm. Ewell was taking home her son James, who had been drinking, in East Liverpool, Ohio, on the evening of the 5th, they were struck by a train and both killed.

—A boat containing Harry C. Tucker, his father and sister, Mrs. Deisinger, was capsized in Lake Johanna, near St. Paul, Minnesota on the 5th, and all three were drowned. A small sail boat capsized on the 4th, near Fletcher's Island, Lake Massabesic, New Hampshire. Annie Glackin, aged 26, and Mary E. Walsh, aged 16, were drowned. A sail boat, containing Henry Hunting, a boy named Farnham and a young man named Hurd, capsized on Crystal Lake, Massachusetts, on the 4th. Hunting and the boy were drowned.

—Two passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided at Nanticoke on the morning of the 6th. About 30 passengers were slightly injured. No person was killed. The accident was due to a blunder of the train despatcher, named Beidleman, who neglected to hold the northbound train at Nanticoke. On learning that the accident was about to occur, owing to his carelessness, he disappeared and has not been seen since. As a coal train was passing through the village of Dayton, New Jersey, on the evening of the 5th, it was struck by a tornado, and Conductor John Dyer, with two of the trainmen, were blown from the train and fatally hurt. Three cars of Forepaugh's circus train were wrecked in Fall River, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 6th. Frank Fagan and John Wood were injured. "Dandy," a trick horse, was killed. A stallion, formerly owned by Robert Stickney, the bareback rider, and a racing mare, were so badly injured that they were shot.

—At Hardinsburg, Kentucky, on the morning of the 6th, Judge A. M. Pulliam shot and killed James Miller, a well-to-do farmer. The cause for the shooting is a mystery. Two men were killed and four severely injured by an explosion at Zinger's tannery, near Pittsburg, on the afternoon of the 6th. Three boys, named Deanmer, Sessman and Kelley, on an excursion from St. Louis, were drowned while bathing at Harrison's Landing, Illinois, on the morning of the 5th. Solomon Nelson and E. C. Heberg, bridge repairers, were drowned on the 6th, near Common Falls, Minnesota. Heberg fell into the water, and the other was drowned in trying to save him.

—A riot occurred on the morning of the 6th between Poles and Hungarians at Jessup, Lackawana county, Penna. It grew out of some trouble at the mines where they were employed. Andrew Kakowski, the leader of the Polish faction, was attacked by the Hungarians at his home and fled from the back door to the saloon of Michael Pano, where the doors were at once barricaded to prevent the attacking party getting in. The latter, forcing down the doors, dragged Kakowski out in the roadway, beating him with stones and clubs and defying those who came to his help. They soon pounded him to death. The Hungarians then began celebrating their crime by a drunken carousal. The ringleaders, Michael O. Lannick, Lannick, Andrew Ounisky and J. Harway, were secured by the Sheriff's deputies at noon, and taken to the Scranton jail. Jacob Brehm, who fatally stabbed Robert Paisley, at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in April last, and escaped at the time, was on the 6th, recognized among prisoners sent to the county jail, in Wilkesbarre, for drunkenness. He will be tried for murder. In Washington, on the 6th, Joseph M. Chase was convicted of manslaughter, in having caused the death of Professor E. A. Paul, on March 31st last, by recklessly driving into him and his bicycle. A new trial will be moved.

—A few days since Dr. John Curtis, of Bolton, Kansas, sent $1000 by Wells, Fargo & Co's express to his brother at Little Hocking, Ohio. When the package arrived it was found that the end had been cut off and the money extracted and the envelope filled with pieces of paper about the size of the bills. A few days ago a gang of robbers raided the village of Star Prairie, 15 miles from Hudson, Wisconsin, and rifled all the safes in the place. They then stole a horse and carriage and escaped.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 2d, there were eight Senators in their seats when the session was opened at 11 A. M. A conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The River and Harbor bill was considered, and the demand for a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Vest. Subsequently Mr. Sherman made a motion to reconsider. The amendment abolishing the Missouri River Commission was disagreed to. An amendment was adopted appropriating $350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canals. At this point Mr. Sherman said he would not insist upon his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Hennepin Canal section. Some other amendments of a minor character were agreed to and the bill was passed. Mr. Turple spoke upon the President's Message and in favor of tariff reduction. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 3d, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, occupied the chair. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, with the Senate amendments, and a conference was ordered. The consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the clause imposing a duty of $11 per ton on slabs and billets of steel was stricken out, and the present rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem restored. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, a duty of four-tenths of a cent per pound was imposed on iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing. After getting through four pages of the bill the committee rose. A conference committee was ordered on the River and Harbor bill, and the House adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 5th, messages were received from the President vetoing three private pension bills and they were referred. A conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was concurred in, a further conference being asked on an amendment, on which the committee could not agree, inserted by the Senate, appropriating $100,000 for continuing experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum. A conference was ordered on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The Senate then took a recess until 2.30 to give time for the enrolling of certain bills requiring the signatures of the presiding officers of both Houses. Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 6th, a message was received from the President vetoing a bill granting a pension to Julia Welsh. A conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was presented stating that the conference had reached an agreement on all points except the Senate item of $100,000 for sorghum experiments. The House conferees were instructed to insist on their disagreement to this amendment. The Land Grant Forfeiture bill came up in order and was passed—yeas, 177; nays, 8. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff. The paragraph imposing a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on wood screws was stricken out, thus restoring the present rate of duty. The clause imposing a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorum on penknives and razors was struck out, restoring the present rate. A clause was inserted fixing the rate on new type for printing at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The sugar and molasses and confectionery clauses were reached, and, by agreement, were considered together. After an understanding had been reached that a vote should not be taken this day, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered substitutes for the sugar and molasses paragraph, admitting free all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard and molasses testing not above 56 degrees. Pending discussion the committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 2d, several bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. A conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was adopted. Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, proposed that unanimous consent be given for the present consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, the situation otherwise to remain unchanged. Mr. Hayden, of Massachusetts, objected, and the regular order being demanded, the clerk finished the reading of the Anderson bill. Mr. Anderson at once introduced another bill—a volume of 321 pages to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia, and called for its reading. By this time 218 members responded to their names, and Mr. Mills moved to adjourned. Lost—yeas, 87; nays, 104. He then demanded the regular order, and the clerk proceeded to read the Municipal Code bill. This was too much, and, at 3.20, a motion to adjourn made by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, was agreed to.

In the House on the 5th, the bill for the payment of Florida's Indian claims was considered and went over. The Senate Land Grant Forfeiture bill was considered, and a substitute offered by the House Committee on Public Lands was adopted. (The Senate bill forfeits 5,627,436 acres, the House substitute 54,323,996 acres, subject to bona fide sales to settlers.) The vote on the passage of the bill as amended resulted, yeas 141, nays 12. No quorum voting, the House adjourned.

NAMING THE BABY.

The Scientific and Literary Principles Involved Elucidated.

Writers spend much time and thought in selecting a name for a play or novel, for they know that success is largely dependent on it. Parents, however, are strangely careless and unscientific in giving names to children. In the Harvard and Yale catalogues of last year I find but two or three really good combinations. Usually, when a new comer arrives, some old family name is taken; or, if the parents exercise an original choice, they are too much excited to be guided by any sound euphonic principles. They forget that not only from the social point of view it is very advantageous to have one's name remembered, but that from the business point of view notoriety is capital, and must be obtained by persistent and ingenious advertising.

Nor is the saving of time and money on the part of the knocker at the gate of notoriety the only thing to be considered, for, from the altruistic point of view, the lessening of the effort of recollection on the part of the world is far more important. The economy of the public stock of energy wasted in innumerable unconscious efforts to remember a name without any corners for the memory to grasp, but persistently thrust before it, would result in an increase of available mental force applicable to settling the question of future probation, or to raising the ethical standard, or to reforming the tariff, or to disposing of the surplus. The importance of the subject leads me to suggest one or two of the chief fundamental principles of the science of naming children. The system is simple, and any provident parent can easily master and apply it.

(1.) Avoid odd, or eccentric, or poetic combinations, and be guided by euphonic quality only. It is true that an odd name may be remembered, but the association with it will not be pleasing. The idea of oddity or affection may attach to the shadowy personally built up in the mind of the public. Under this rule hyphenated names, especially hyphenated Christian names, like Floyd-Jones Robinson, are to be avoided. Writing the first given name with an initial and the second in full is also evidently opposed to correct scientific principles.

(2. The best form of name is a dactyl and a spondee, like "Jeremy Taylor." Every one has heard of the "Shakespeare of divines," and has a dim idea of an agreeable personality attached to the name. Had his name been Charles Taylor it is far within bounds to say that his reputation would be about one-third of what it is now.

(3.) If the surname is not one that can be treated according to the above rule, it should be fitted with a given name, such as to bring the combination as nearly as possible to the above length and cadence, as Sidney Dobell, Ellery Vane, Henry Ward Beecher, Dante Rossetti, Theodore Watts and the like; or, otherwise, to two long syllables, like Mark Twain or Bret Harte. The sub-divisions of this branch of the subject are too numerous to be given, but all rest on principle No. 2. The phonic value of the surname is, under our custom, the controlling element in practically applying the science of names.

The great value of names beginning with Mac or O is evident, because they so readily combine with the ordinary Christian names. Any one would be favorably disposed to Arthur O'Connor, for instance. A boy pervades our quiet neighborhood simply because his name is Johnny MacWhorter. He is not in any respect a remarkable boy, but his name forces him into prominence by its phonic value. There are some ten or twelve boys who are comrades, but he and another dactylspondee boy, Emory Watson, are the only ones ever spoken of. No doubt there are others who do as much mischief and make more noise, but these two *reap all the fame*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Natives Very Low in The Scale of Barbarism.

It has been reported at different times that many of the natives on the north-eastern coast of Australia are cannibals, but this charge has never been brought against even the worst of the west Australian blacks. They are a hideous race, and about as low in the scale of civilization as it is possible to go. To see a native girl digging in the ground for dalgeits and boodies (their names for two kinds of small burrowing marsupials, the flesh of which they esteem very highly,) crouching on ner haunches and breaking away the earth with a long stick in one hand, while with the nails and fingers of the other hand she throws it behind her, for all the world like a dog burrowing after a rat, is as disgusting a sight as it is possible for a man and brother to behold, unless it be to see her lord and master lying asleep and, if he had the opportunity of getting grog, drunk in the hut close by, with perhaps two or three old hags, a couple of half starved kangaroo hounds and a mass of skins, opposum remains and filth, which makes one turn away with loathing from the scene.

The huts which they build for themselves are the most temporary and roughest kind of constructions. A few large branches leaning together in the shape of a round hut, covered sometimes with strips of bark off the "paper bark," a tree that affords a tough and fibrous covering, and only large enough for three or four to lie down in, and pretty close together, too. Such is their idea of "home."

The utmost limit of their clothing in the bush is a kangaroo skin cloak and a band of hair which they tie around their heads to keep their own swarthy looks out of their eyes. In the north and where white men are scarce they go entirely naked, and appear to be without the sense of shame. Every man has the right to three or four wives, and they generally have them of very various ages. An old gray haired man often has a wife of 12 years old among others. It is, of course, rather a stretch of language to call them wives, for they have no kind of marriage ceremony, and are as often secured by abduction as by purchase. This way of winning a wife is naturally conducive to constant fighting, which forms a large part of the interest of their lives, the more so as owing to the low value set upon women's lives, that sex (which it is really impossible in this connection to speak of as the fair sex) is scarce.

They eat any kind of food they can lay their hands upon, meat of any kind, of course, and no matter how stale, the fat and entrails quite uncooked and the remainder scarcely more prepared. Snakes, lizards, frogs, white ants, grubs of almost any kind and the bodies of some kind of moths they esteem highly. The women, who always have to do anything in the way of carrying that has to be done, carry their babies (pickaninies) slung over their backs in a kangaroo skin. If a woman has not got a baby to carry, or sometimes even if she has, she carries a bag made of the same material, the contents of which constitute their only food against future want. It is an awful thing to see the contents of this bag. The writer has seen two women, who had come up to an Australian station to beg for food, given the remains of a rice pudding in a pudding dish. The one who carried the bag took it down off her shoulders and gravely began to unload it—on top, perhaps, two or three crusts of bread, green with mold, then a piece of raw meat half putrefied; an old tobacco pipe; an opossum's skin; some red clay, a little greasy; black hair; and at last a very dirty piece of an old flannel shirt was reached. This, which was about a foot square, was spread carefully on the ground. The contents of the pudding dish were scooped into it with a most filthy hand. It was neatly and gravely folded up and put back in the bottom of the bag, and then the other valuables were replaced on top of it.

And yet, though so degraded, they are far from useless, these creatures. They make tolerably good shepherds, can be taught to use their hands skillfully in any way that is desired, and the good ones among them may be trusted to do things that many a white man would not do well and conscientiously. Settlers will send their horses long distances in charge of a "blackfellow," and sheep, too, are often intrusted to them to drive to out-lying stations or down into the town to market.

Even those of them who have been brought most near to a state of civilization require every now and then a month in a savage state in the bush, and after working, perhaps about the stable yard, in clothes, and appearing quite domesticated for months together, they will suddenly inform their employer, "Me walkaway morning," which is equivalent to saying that they require a holiday. And next morning they may be seen airly clad in a single kangaroo skin, their black hair all stained red and clotted with a horrible mixture of red clay and grease called "wilgie," and carrying a small shield, a couple of spears and as many boomerangs (or keileys as they call them), setting out for a month in the woods with three or four more of their tribe.

When natives are out in the bush it is necessary for them always to go fully armed, for almost every native of another tribe is their enemy to the death, and they are broken up into a great number of tribes. If a native of one tribes dies a member of another tribe has to be killed. This is the nearest thing they have to any religious code, and it is in vain that white men have tried to stamp out the savage custom. Their principal weapon of offense is the spear, the bow and arrow being quite unknown among them.

They have no ideas, however rudimentary, of a creator or supreme being, and the only consciousness of the supernatural which they seem to have is a fear of evil spirits; these they appear to associate with dead people who have been left unburied. They attribute all illness to the machinations of these bad spirits.

They are very cruel to their women "Gins," as they call them), making them build the huts and carry firewood and do all the work there is to do, and spearing them through the leg or cruelly beating them on the very slightest provocation.

Girl babies they often kill. On the day of the writer's arrival on one station (sheep and cattle ranches are called "stations" in Australia), he was shown a little black pickaniny, only a week old, as a curiosity, and a most strange looking inhuman little animal it was. The following morning some of the gins, who came up to the house each morning to beg for tea, announced quite calmy that Monkey (the baby's father) was going to kill pickaniny. The owner of the station, who was a justice of the peace, sent a solemn message to Monkey to the effect that if he killed that baby "whitefellow governor kill him." The next thing heard was that "Monkey and his gins walk away," and it appeared that up to the time of their departure, at any rate, the tiny mortal was still living.

New Anecdotes Of Gen. Grant.

When Gen. Grant was about to retire from the command of the army, said Capt. John S. Loud in conversation a few days ago, he made a farewell tour among the posts and outlaying military stations of the west. I was assistant acting adjutant general in the district of New Mexico at the time, and it was with Gen. Hatch and myself that he and Mrs. Grant made a flying trip with one car and an engine from Santa Fe to Trinidad. We were fairly flying along the road when the glasses began to fall off the ice cooler.

Then Mrs. Grant began to get nervous,

"Keep calm, Julia," said the general in his usual collected manner, "there is no danger as long as the car stays on the track."

"It's all very well to talk, general," said Mrs. Grant, "perhaps if I could smoke as you do I might have some nerve, too."

The only thing Gen. Grant dreaded was the appearance of delegations and committee-men at the stopping places on the route.

"Anything at the next station?" he would inquire.

"Yes, general, there's a crowd waiting to see you."

Then he would look grave for a moment before asking:

"Could you forget to stop there."

Where Peter Cooper Made His Money.

There is an unpretentious four-story brick building in Burling-slip, bearing a sign which reads: "Glue, Iron and Wire." The "Glue" looms up by itself, the "Iron and Wire" occupying a lower line. At the right of the main door of the structure is an oblong cylindrical tin sign bearing the words: "Peter Cooper's Glue Factory. Glue Gelatine and Neat's Foot Oil." These words are scattered judiciously down the sign, and "Peter Cooper's Glue Factory" is prominent in the silent announcement. A sign between the second and third stories presents "Refined Isinglass." Over the main door are the words "Cooper & Hewitt" in plain unassuming black. This is the spot where Peter Cooper conducted the business which made his fortune and where his son and son-in-law have continued operations at the old stand.

Inside the house remains just as it was in Peter Cooper's day, save where the carts and wagons were backed in for loading and unloading, has been "evened up" with the floor and wagons and carts are thus excluded. The stairs leading to the offices on the second floor are the simplest kind of old-fashioned affairs which one will see in country mills, with no back between consecutive steps. An old-style wooden hand-rail is there to meet the grasp. Upstairs are rooms partitioned off in the crude old-style, with whitewash, apparently, for the only coat to cover the partitions. The desks, railings and all the "fixings," bear the date of Peter Cooper's time, even the windows being composed of panes of glass of ye ancient proportions. It is clear from all the surroundings that the memory of Peter Cooper is revered on this spot.

Paris Dolls.

The making of dolls is one of the principal industries of Paris, the masterpiece of the trade being a marvelous creature consisting entirely of paper, with a porcelain head. This belongs to quite a new race of dolls, which has driven the old ones out of the Parisian market.

In making them, a fine paper pulp is used, and the doll is moulded, bit by bit. One workman does nothing but shape the arms, another has charge of the feet, and so on with the entire body. Elastic bands are inserted in the arms and legs, to hold them together, and the joints are made to work so perfectly that a limb will remain in any position in which it is placed.

The porcelain head is more difficult to make than the body. After being moulded, the heads are placed in an oven, and baked for twenty-seven hours. They are then rubbed with pumice stone, polished, and painted with the greatest care. The eyes are made as carefully as are artificial human eyes, and the hair is wool from wild goats in the mountains of Thibet. To finish one of these dolls the labor of thirty different persons is required.

Thanks.

If anyone does you a favor or gives you a present, say "thank you" in your prettiest manner. Don't allow yourself to fall into the wretched habit of saying "thanks" or keeping quiet. The effect of the slighting word upon the feelings of the person to whom you are indebted is very much. Why, an obligation is almost cancelled by a graceful acknowledgement, and no one should be so ungracious as to be wanting in politeness in this particular. It is expected of you to set the example.

The Chicago and Northwestern road will build a new depot at Sioux City, Iowa, to cost $125,000, construction to begin immediately.

Bitter-Sweet.

Some quick and bitter words we said,
And then we parted. How the sun
Swam through the sullen mist of gray!
A chill fell on the summer day.
Life's best and happiest hours were done;
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways,
And spake no word and made no moan!
She braided up her flowing hair
That I had always called so fair,
Although she scorned my loving tone,
My word of praise,

And I! I matched her scorn with scorn.
I hated her with all my heart.
Until we chanced to meet one day
She turned her pretty head away:
I saw two pretty tear drops start.
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repenting word I said;
She answered only with a sigh;
But when I took her hand in mine,
A radiant glory, half divine,
Flooded the earth and filled the sky.
Now we are wed.

TEN MINUTES IN A TRAIN.

One November evening a few years ago I had occasion to travel from Cannon street to Spa road station, on the Southeastern railway. It had been a cold, foggy day throughout, and there were comparatively few passengers. The compartment which I entered—a second-class—had but one previous occupant, a stoutly-built man of thirty-five or forty. He was attempting, with evidently small success, to read a book, and he fidgeted about on his seat in rather a testy fashion.

Having a doubt as to the regularity of the trains on such an evening, I said: "I suppose this stops at Spa road."

"Spa road! Of course it does," said this gentleman, with what I considered unnecessary vehemence. "All these trains stop at Spa road."

"Don't thank me, sir," he said, a moment later. "I only answered a simple question — a fool or madman could do that."

Here the train slowly moved off, and the speaker, whose face I had not yet seen, resumed his efforts to read, muttering now and again an imprecation at the expense of the fog and the cold.

When we reached the glass dome of the Borough Market the train came to a stop, and for the first time I found myself in a position to obtain a good view of my fellow-passenger. Hitherto he had obstinately kept his back or shoulders towards me. Now he threw his volume down on the seat and faced about. He was, as I have said, a man in the full prime of life. Rather over the average height, he had the broad shoulders full chest and nervous hands of an athletic. The impression which his features produced was decidedly unpleasant. Yet save for the eyes which had a peculiar and indescribable glare in them, the face was not an unhandsome one.

"I did not know that we were so close to the Crystal Palace," he said brusquely.

"The Crystal Palace!" I said, in some surprise. "We are not near the Crystal Palace."

"The fog has affected your eyesight, my friend," was the reply. "Trouble yourself to look out of this window."

"Oh, that!" I said smiling. "You like your joke, sir, I perceive. The Borough Market must feel flattered, indeed, to be mistaken for the Sydenham Palace."

"Borough Market! Of course it was only my joke," laughed my companion. But there was no mirth in the laugh.

He now took up his book again and made another attempt to read. Though he fixed his eyes on the page and even now and again turned a leaf, it was evident that his reading was little better than a pretence. Indeed, it was so dark in the carriage that to see the small characters in an ordinary volume had become quite impossible. While he was thus engaged the train reached London Bridge. The moment we entered the station my companion, who had drawn nearer me, returned to his seat in the corner farthest from the platform. From this he gazed with evidently eager interest on the people passing and repassing the carriage-door. As at Cannon street, the number of these was not great, and we were still alone when the train moved off.

The moment we were outside the station a change came over my fellow-passenger. He threw his book on the floor, and rose to his feet. Hitherto I had, being preoccupied with my own thoughts, given small heed to him. Now, without knowing why, I felt myself fascinated. There was a light in his dark eyes, an expression in his mouth, which at once repelled and attracted me.

"Have you been much of a traveler?" he asked suddenly. He was standing with his back to the door, watching me curiously.

"I have never been out of the island." I replied.

"Ah!" he said," "I have been everywhere — Italy, Russia, India, China, Timbuctoo, Ashantee — anywhere — everywhere. I have been near the North Pole and quite at the South."

"Indeed, you must be a very great traveler, sir," I said.

"I have never been to the moon. No man can be a great traveler who has not been there."

"Then I'm afraid that with the exception of those famous heroes of Jules Verne there are very few about."

"Just so, just so! And yet a trip up above this detestable fog beyond the clouds would be enjoyable. In a night like this it would be peculiarly so; don't you agree with me?"

"Not quite," I said; "for my own part I'd much rather be at my fireside."

"You would, would you? Look at that, smell that, taste that cursed fog." He threw open the window, and certainly the fog which poured in was bad enough in all conscience.

"I grant you it is not pleasant, either for eyes or throat," I said.

"I knew you would," continued my strange companion. "Anyone would be glad to get out of it. The man who could free you from it would deserve your thanks, would he not?"

There was a light in the speaker's eyes which I did not like, and there was a movement at the corners of his mouth the opposite of pleasant. While not feeling the least dread of him I was yet not without a strong desire to reach Spa road. As bad luck would have it, while yet we had not made half the short journey, the train again came to a sudden stop.

"Yes, he would be a public benefactor who could deliver the people of London from fog." I said:

"He would, would he not?" whispered my companion eagerly. "Then I am the man."

As he spoke he crouched down and looked up at me with a glare that made me start. He buttoned his coat and pulled up his sleeves, as he whispered again, "I am the man. I can free you from these fogs—I can free myself."

For the first time the thought now flashed into my mind that I was alone with a madman. I recognized now that wild light in his eyes, that strange twitching at the corners of the mouth. I do not suppose that I am constitutionally more timid than most of my neighbors; yet at this moment I felt a cold sweat break all over me, and I know that I looked eagerly out in the darkness, hoping that as now the train was slowly moving we were near the station. I saw only the thick fog and the feeble light of here and there a lamp.

Yes, the man was mad, raving mad. There could be no doubt about it. Only a maniac could laugh the mirthless laugh which now came from his throat, as he drew two steps nearer me and hissed at me: "We shall travel together to the moon. Adieu to the fogs; say with me, adieu to the fogs."

I was now erect, watching my companion intently, nerving myself for a struggle, which it was easy to tell was very near. I could easily see I was no match for such an antagonist. My hope was that I might hold my own for the few minutes necessary to reach Spa road, where plenty of assistance would be available.

"Your baloon would scarcely travel on such a night," I said, with affected indifference. "The atmosphere is too thick."

"Too thick! Do you think so?" he said.

"I do. Consider the density of the fog. How could we possibly get through it?"

"Well, there is something in that," he said, sitting down. "Yet the effort is worth a trial. Yes, it is worth a trial."

He sprang anew to his feet, and approached me. He threw out his strong hands, and made a clutch at my throat.

"This is how we begin; this is how I get the gas for the trip. I kill you first to give you start. Then I start myself and follow you," a One shout I gave for help, but it was lost in the report of a fog-signal; then we were swaying backwards and forwards in the carriage in a struggle which was literally for life or death. The madman's breath came hot on my face, his strong arms held me in a fierce embrace. There was a fierce joy in his eyes.

The foam worked out of his mouth, and his teeth gnashed angrily against each other.

Life is dear, and I felt no inclination to yield mine without a desperate struggle. I tore my antagonist's hands from my throat, and for a moment forced him to act on the defensive. I shouted again and again for help, and how I longed for Spa road no words can describe. The train was now running at a good rate, and I knew the station could not be far off. If only I could hold my own for one half-minute all would be safe.

Pausing in his exertions for a moment, the madmun suddenly quitted me. Just then, to my horror, the train rushed through my station without even slackening speed. "I was in the wrong train, and there was no hope of assistance till we reached New Cross. It was evident that my fellow-passengers had not heard my shouts for assistance.

Without a word of warning, my companion again threw himself upon me, this time with a fury so resistless that I was borne to the floor.

"We shall go to the moon," he shrieked. "I have a knife—we can cut our way through the fog."

I felt myself helpless. My previous exertions had exhausted my strength, while that of the maniac seemed to increase with the struggle. Strive as I might, I was utterly and entirely in his power now.

How slowly the train seemed to move. I believe now that it was going at a good speed, but to me it appeared to progress at a snail's pace. And how curiously vivid were my thoughts. I saw the home where I was expected, the kind faces waiting to greet me. I wondered what they'd say when they heard of my death. I caught myself thinking how ugly were the madman's eyes, and I even noticed the color of the necktie—blue, with white spots. I no longer felt any inclination to shout for help. To all intents I looked upon myself as dead. I even began to think of myself as a third person, and to lament, in a philosophical fashion, the ill fortune which cut off at the beginning of his career a promising young man. Then I remembered that I owed a shoemaker for a pair of boots, and I pitied the unfortunate tradesman for the bad debt he had made. While these and a hundred other thoughts were passing through my brain, it seemed to me that an age had transpired. In reality I do not suppose that at the outside more than a minute had elapsed since my unlucky fall. Suddenly, as in a dream, I heard the madman, who now was seated astride my chest, hiss:

"We'll cut our way to the moon—my knife is sharp. Let's try it on your throat."

"With curious deliberation he drew a strong pocket-knife and opened it.

"All right, friend, eh?" he cried, laughing. "Now mind, do not leave the carriage until I come up with you."

"I am swift," said I, and I declare I did not recognize my own voice. "If I go first, you shall certainly not overtake me—you start and I'll follow."

"Me start?"

"Yes, you are braver, stronger, and you have the knife; you must go first to clear the way."

"Of course, I forgot that," he cried, almost to my horror, so utterly was I surprised. "Of course, I forgot that," he cried again. "I must clear the way."

Still sitting on me he deliberately drew the bright blade across his throat. In another moment I was deluged with blood. At the same time the knife fell from his nerveless grasp. To spring to my feet, to seize the open wound and press the edges together, was the work of an instant—though the sudden escape made me stagger. At the same moment we reached New Cross Station, and a porter threw open the carriage door.

Fortunately, the self-inflicted wound of the madman did not prove fatal. Ultimately I heard that the blood-letting had a beneficial effect on his brain. I discovered next day that he was a most dangerous lunatic who had managed to escape from a private asylum.

To my surprise, when I looked at the clock at New Cross I found that the journey from London Bridge had not taken ten minutes. They were certainly the longest ten minutes I ever spent.

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Where Would Our Literature Be Without the Magazines?

We may talk about the hardships of American literature (having assumed, for the sake of argument, that such a thing exists), but what would be the state of that alleged literature if there had been no American magazines? Suppose I, as an American author, write a novel and arrange with a publisher to bring it out at the price of one dollar a volume, or fifty cents paper. If he has confidence in the book, the first edition will be one thousand copies; my share of the proceeds, on the ordinary ten per cent. basis, is one hundred dollars, payable at the end of the year. If I live by my pen, I must subsist during that year on nothing at all, and when I get my hundred dollars, I must pay out of it my debts for that past year, and probably my present funeral expenses; for who can live on thirty-five cents a day, even if he were not obliged to starve to death before he could enter upon the enjoyment of that princely income? But let us be extravagant and utopian—let us say that my edition is five thousand copies instead of one thousand. In that case—which perhaps occurs as often as once in a thousand times—my reward amounts to the sum of no less than five hundred dollars—assuming, of course, what is never the fact, that all the copies sold are in the dollar cloth form, and none in the fifty cents paper. Five hundred dollars a year for a successful novel! How many of our authors make twice that? How many ten times as much? How many twenty times as much? I will engage to entertain at dinner at a round table five feet in diameter, all the American novelists who make more than a thousand dollars a year out of the royalty on any one of their novels, and to give them all they want to eat and drink; and three of the best cigars afterwards and a hack to take them home in, and I will agree to forfeit a thousand dollars to the Home for Imbeciles if twenty-five dollars does not liquidate the bill and leave enough over to buy a cloth copy of each of the works in question, with the authors autograph on the fly leaf. One hack would be sufficient and would allow of their putting up their feet on the seat in front of them.

Looking on the Dark Side.

It is only when a man is so constituted that he worries over what he cannot help that there is danger of self murder. This kind of worry has a tendency to unbalance a man's mind, and then he is liable to do anything. An intensely, nervous man, with a disposition to look on the dark side of life, will worry himself about anything. Sometimes it is business, again it is some pet object, or it may be some trifling thing. Whether his suicide is preceded by a disappointment, the loss of money, or some small annoyance, the fact should be considered that he was from the first a victim of the worrying habit, and therefore on the road to insanity.

When a man finds the habit of worry growing upon him he should make a vigorous effort to throw it off. Let him cultivate a philosophical indifference. He will find that the best way to keep trouble at a distance is to go through the world with a smile on his face. No great harm will ever come to such a man. He may never be very rich or successful, but he will always get along, and live out his allotted time upon the earth. This may not be a very bright prospect, but it is infinitely better than the fate in store for the man who worries himself over everything that goes wrong.

An Anecdote About Washington.

There is an unpublished story of Washington, told me by a descendant of the ancestor who is in the story, which represents the great General in the pleasant family life we have all liked to contemplate, and not as the grand man and the hero at the head of his army. It was when Washington, after the Revolutionary War, was travelling through Connecticut and visited Hartford, staying at the Bull's Tavern there. A boy came into the kitchen of the tavern and said: "I want to see General Washington."

The functionary on duty did not propose to let any mere boy see General Washington merely for the asking, and said as much.

"But I have a note for him," remonstrated the boy.

"From whom?"

"My father, Chief Justice Ellsworth."

"Oh—well," and the functionary relented. General Washington read the note and said to the boy: "Your father invites me to dinner. I will do more than that; I will go and breakfast with him."

And he did the next morning. And after breakfast he took the twin sons of the Justice, each on a knee, and sang them the "Derby Ram," an old English ballad, beginning. "It was on a market day," and setting forth that the Ram of Derby was so big that the birds built nests in the wool on his back, and the butcher who undertook to kill him was drowned in the blood.

The work horse will be benefited by spending the agreeable nights on the pasture after it has make a good growth.

MARRIAGE OF AN ELECTRIC WOMAN.

Queer Things That the Bride Does Apparently Without Effort.

Among the supernatural manifestations now exciting attention among the curious, the so-called electric women of Georgia are not the least wonderful. For several days past one of these ladies, Miss Dixie Haygood, has been in the city giving exhibitions of her power. A reporter of the Avalanche yesterday, by invitation of the little lady, assembled with several other gentlemen at the parlor of the Clarendon Hotel, to test these remarkable manifestations, and discover, if possible, their source and secret. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Lawrence Lamb, Mr. Zeno Harris, Mr. Henry Walsh and several others. It is needless to say that the Avalanche man is a skeptic on all such matters, and does not believe in ghosts, spirits or any other supernatural phenomena, and it was his determination, as also that of several of the other gentlemen present, to detect, if possible, any trickery or legerdemain that might be attempted.

Miss Haygood is of small stature, compact mold, and apparently muscular beyond most women, and weighs about 104 pounds. She has brown hair, blue or violet eyes, and a pleasant expression of countenance, but an air also of firmness and decision of character. The first two tests, viz., drawing a gentleman easily around the room by applying her hand to a chair or an umbrella held by him, or the third test of holding a billiard cue in her open palms at an angle of about 45 degrees with such firmness that a strong man, or even two strong men, could not force the point to the floor, were certainly remarkable in a woman so small, but might have been accomplished by a woman of very great physical strength. Therefore the reporter felt disappointed to some extent, and argued with his companions that is was either a matter of sleight or else a remarkable development of muscular power.

But the next tests were different. One of the gentlemen present was requested to lift the lady by her elbows, held taut at the waist. This he did, but when told to try it again utterly failed to raise her an inch. Two strong men then raised her by holding her elbows on each side with the greatest ease, but on attempting it again they could not raise her weight a particle from the floor. This was a poser and was tried several times, the party offering many explanations, but none at all satisfactory. The fact remained unexplained that she could at will allow herself to be lifted as other people, and immediately thereafter bringing into play such a force, without apparent effort, that two strong men could not move her one hundred pounds of weight, try they ever so hard.

The next test was still more inexplicable. A chair was brought—an ordinary dining-room chair—and a gentleman weighing about 130 pounds was placed in it. Astride of his knees another gentleman of about 145 pounds weight was placed, and between the two a third gentleman, of at least 150 pounds, was seated. All raised their feet from the floor as the chair was tilted back and held balanced. The little lady then approached the back of the chair and placed her open palms along the arms or staffs supporting the chair's back.

Observing the reporter narrowly watching her, she requested him to place his hand between her hand and the chair to prove that no pressure was exerted. This was done, and only the lady's thumbs touched the back of the chair. Then, without an effort or the contraction of a muscle, or the slightest pressure on the reporter's hand, the chair and its living freight was raised about fourteen inches from the floor. The weight, including the chair, was at least 450 pounds, and John L. Sullivan could not have performed the feat so easily accomplished by the little woman.

This test was convincing, but the next was no less so. Miss Haygood stood on one foot, and holding a billiard cue horizontally before her at half arm's length, three strong men essayed in vain to push her, by throwing their combined weight against the cue, from her balance on one foot or press her arms back to her chest. The reporter offers no explanation of these strange exhibitions of hidden force. He says the shapely womanly hands lift the three great strapping fellows from the floor by simply touching with open palms his own hands placed on the chairback, and he saw the dainty No. 2½ boot standing unmoved on the floor with the combined weight of the same three Memphis gentlemen thrown powerfully and persistently against the small figure of its owner. Explain it, who can.

But in one respect, at least, the modest little lady is like other mortals —she has a woman's heart; and last night at half-past seven o'clock, in the parlor of the Clarendon, gave her hand confidingly to the man of her choice, Mr. Thomas L. Embry, of Cincinnati. The pair were quietly married by 'Squire J. J. Barry, without previous notice even to the hotel clerk, and a few minutes later went to the theatre to give the regular performance. The bride was richly dressed in velvet costume, and wore an exquisite corsage bouquet of white flowers, without other ornament. The young husband has certainly a deal of temerity to place himself in the hands of one so capable of enforcing conjugal obedience; but he seemed to be a very happy man.

—Zephyrs are made with soft silk fronts, revers of velvet and long draperies on the skirts, which stand well out at the back. A gray and white woolen dress had silver braiding on white silk, introduced in the front and sides with wide white sashes.

The substance of what is comprised in and meant by hygiene, may be expressed in the words, clean earth, clean food, clean water, and clean air—it answers the requirements of every human being.

An ink that will write on glass can be made from ammonium fluorida dissolved in water and mixed with three times its weight of barium sulphate.

FASHION NOTES.

—In the immense invoices of French gowns and wraps the preponderance of various handsome shades of green, terra cotta and golden brown is noticeable, with the next choice for crushed strawberry and gray in many lovely tones.

—Tuscan, buttercup, primrose and daffodil are the leading colors in yellow this season. A new shade of pink is called Venus and a new shade of red Khedive. In violets the rosy tint known as wisteria is the only fashionable tint, the rage for the heliotrope shades having subsided. The newest greens are the esthetic, Florentine and bronze, with a pale shade in relief like tilleul, or willow with yellow tints, clear light Nile green, and also the dark moss, myrtle and cypress colors.

—Costumes are made much plainer than at the commencement of the season; bodices are round, and very little drapery is used, and are in the Josephine or Recamier style. The skirt is made separate from the bodice and gathered on to a plain piping without any waistband; it is no longer fastened in under the hook of the stays, but laid in, quite round and over the edge of the bodice; the round sash or scarf is placed over the meeting of bodice and skirt and tied at pleasure, either in front, back, or at the side. This, of course, makes the waist appear longer, but it is the new whim of fashion.

—A chic and pretty summer costume shows a skirt of pale almond colored wool, checked with moss green and cardinal, under a princess polonaise of dark green Isle of Wight serge. The front of the polonaise laps to the left side with a revers that is braided. There is long, graceful drapery on the right side, while the left is short, showing the checked skirt, and has a large square pocket which makes this side appear like a bodice. The middle forms are continuous in princess fashion, and the backs are long and but slightly draped.

—Bathing suits are really pretty and tasteful this season. One for a young lady has trousers extending just below the knee, trimmed with rows of narrow braid; princess body with wide revers from shoulder to button of skirt on either side; double-breasted front; trimming across the front in yoke shape; embroidered anchor in the front; collar yoke trimming, revers and sleeves are made of rows of narrow braid set on in cross lines; plain rows of braid around the bottom.

—Little lace caps are far prettier for the wee girls than any other style of head covering, but for utility and protection from the sun are sold at children's furnishing stores the cutest little things in the world, in the shape of tiny shirred round hats in Swiss muslin, zephyr, gingham, lawn, silk and cambric. There are also the standard pique flats, that can be unbuttoned and freshly laundried when soiled. More costly hats are also shown, made of fine Leghorn, lace braid and fancy straws of various sorts.

—A pretty costume for the beach, which is quite in the fashionable style of the day, is of fancy woolen material in a very large checked pattern. The plain skirt is cut on the cross: there is no tunic or double skirt; but a large, double pinked out is put on round the back width from the waist to the foot of the skirt; tourist jacket of black ribbed cloth, and hat of coarse black straw in the toque shape, with the crown of draped green faille. By way of trimming two birds joining their bills in front and upraising their tails so as to form an aigrette over the crown.

—The popularity of sailor hats is still so great that milliners both here and abroad are using these simple flat-crowned, straight-brimmed shapes for airy models in net and tulle. Thus, black tulle is shirred on wires in sailor-shape, and trimmed with erect fan bows of lace and white roses or lilac blooms. White point d'sprit, dotted with black, is made up in the same way. There are also lovely hats of creamwhite crape shirred on gold wires, with soft loops of crape high in front, mingled with pearl and gold wheat ears and lilies of the valley. Many of the hats have lace or crape scarfs at the back.

—Much has been said about novelties in gloves. While it is true that the markets show many eccentricities in goods of this sort, it is equally true that the best trade, by which is meant the portion of society that is possessed of the best and most refined taste, does not demand them, and would under no circumstances adopt them. This class of novelties is brought out for the benefit of seekers after pronounced styles. It is the non-conservative element that must have something new, without regard to its appropriateness, or whether it is becoming or not. Now, as for many years past, good taste prescribes plain colors with stitching as nearly like the gloves as may be, and a medium length. Vile contrasts of stitching and kid do not meet with the approval of ladies of taste.

—The new French polonaise promises to be in high favor during this and the coming season, as it is very graceful, very chic and admits of the addition of the extra-wide sash of watered silk at the back. It is cut and finished in severe tailor style, and is as follows: It is usually made of silk warp Henrietta cloth, India cashmere, fine pilot cloth or corded silk for dress occasions. The underskiet is generally of moire, but sometimetimes of cloth or cashmere, richly braided in a straight border. The fronts of the polonaise fit the form with all the closeness of a cuirass bodice, and to assist this perfection of fitting silk bodice linings are invariably used. Over the hips for stout women there is but little fullness. For slender forms the drapery is carried high at each side in soft undulations. The skirt portion of the polonaise is wholly untrimmed, and is simply finished with a deep hem. If the skirt be braided a braided rever is set down one side of the bodice, with surplice folds of the goods on the opposite side. A pretty fancy for the front of a dressy garment of this description is to add a Figaro vest of white faille or surah that is belted and clasped at the waist or in a V-shape below it. The vest is often richly embroidered.

HORSE NOTES.

—Orange Boy, 2.18¼, and Jersey Boy, 2.21 will not be campaigned this year.

—George A. Singerly recently refused two offers of $20,000 for Prince Wilkes.

—Oliver K. went a mile in 2.23, last half in 1.08, over the Janesville track recently.

—Kate Sparkle, dam of Mambrino Sparkle, 217, has foaled a brown colt by Sultan, 2.24.

—There will be no more steeplechasing or hurdle racing at Chicago. [It should be so elsewhere.]

—Jewett won the free-for-all pacing race at Cedar Rapids last month. He was not a success as a trotter.

—The pacer Georgetown, which recently acquired a record of 2.16¼, the last half in 1.07¼, is by Blue Bull.

—Rosaline Wilkes will now have to go in faster company, having gone a heat last month at Hartford in 2.17.

—It will probably be a long while before Terra Cotta, 4 years, 124 pounds, nine furlongs in 1.53, will be equaled.

—Second payment in the 1888 stakes of the Pennsylvania Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was due on July 1.

—Miss Russell, dam of Maud S. and Nutwood, has foaled a bay filly by Electioneer at Palo Alto. She will be bred back.

—August Belmont has sent to England two very high bred yearlings. One is by St. Blaize and the other by Kingfisher.

—The price paid for Colonel Wood by C. G. Frazier is said to have been $5000. The horse is to be shipped to France.

—W. J. Gordon offers to trot Clingstone and Guy against any team in the country. They have a pole record of 2.17.

—Laggard, the Omnibus winner of last season, has been sent home to Mr. Withers' Brookdale farm in New Jersey, and will be turned out out. He has suffered from a derangement of the stomach, which prevents the proper assimilation of his food. Until a cure shall have been effected it will be impossible to train him.

—In a race to have been held at one of our tracks recently there appeared an entry of "No Name." This is against the National Trotting Association rules, which say: "The words 'No Name' shall not be received as a name; neither shall such descriptive words as 'bay horse,' 'gray mare,' 'unknown,' etc., be allowed as names under penalty of a fine."

—For the fourth time in the five years of its existence Chicago's American Derby has been won by a California colt, and for the fourth time Isaac Murphy has ridden the victor, having previously won with Modesty, Volante and Silver Cloud, while Hamilton another colored jockey, had the mount last year.

—When John Campbell was asked about the talked-of match between Terra Cotta and The Bard he said: "There's nothing in it. What would I match him for? I don't want to run matches. I could only win the other side's stake if my horse won—there's no betting on matches. No, I'll take my chance in open races—they're good enough for me.

—Terra Cotta is said to have cost Hankins & Campbell $17,500. It seems Mr. Guest owned only a half interest in him, the other half being owned by a Mrs. Walker, a widow, who, not caring to retain the horse, sold her share to Campbell for $7500. As the sale, in a measure interfered with Mr. Guest's control of the horse, he sold his share to Campbell for $10,000.

—Count Anton Apponzi, the owner of Rajta-Rajta, winner of the Austrian Derby at Pesth this year, backed his horse to win $300,000. His anxiety and excitement was so intense that when his horse's number went up he burst into tears, and the Countess, not to be outdone, had a mild fit of hysterics, and this, London *Truth* remarks, is what some people call pleasure.

—In the west they say that the best 2-year-old in that section is Heron, a bay, in Mr. Guest's stable. He is a son of Harry O'Fallon, from Virginia B., by Buckden. The manner in which he left his field for the Turf Exchange stakes at St. Louis. Bootmaker among them, was a sight, and John Campbell offered $10,000 for him, but Mr. Guest thinks he has another Terra Cotta.

—So-So, b. m., which was recently sold by the heirs of N. W. Kittson, Midway stock Farm, St. Paul, Minn., was the highest priced brood mare ever sold having brought $8500. So-so, foaled in 1875, has a record of 2.17¼, by George Wilkes, dam Little Ida by Edwin Forrest; grand dam Ida May by Red Jacket, son of Comet by Sherman Morgan; great-grand dam Anna by Kinkead's St. Lawrence.

—The trotting stock belonging to the estate of Commodore Kittson, sold at St. Paul, Wednesday. June 27th, brought $54,000. So-So, 2.17¼ sold for the highest figure, having been knocked down to D. H Stout of Dubuque, Iowa, for $8500. Blackwood, Jr., 2.22½ brought $1400; Revenue, 2.22½ $2350, and Von Arnim 2.19½ by Sentinel, $1050. The famous Aimont mare Fanny Witherspoon, 2.16¼, brought $4500; Gem, 2.13¾, $2025, and the triple record holder Minnie R., $1825.

—Farmer Boy, W. C. Daly's sensational performer that trotted in 2.22¼ and 2.18¼ at Hartford, was bred by P. D. Hubbard, of Sunderland, Mass., from a road mare that produced five foals by Thomas Jefferson, 2.23. They were Hubbard's Jeffersonian, Valley Chief, a gelding; May Jefferson, 2.35; Farmer Boy, trial 2.18¼, and a 5-year old mare now at the farm, where the first two are still owned. In the fall of 1886 Fred Graves, of Sunderland, convinced Mr. Hubbard that Farmer Boy was a trotter. He took him from the plow and won a wagon race at the Amherst Fair from a standing start in 2.47¼. He also drove him a mile to wagon at Northampton in 2.43½. Daly bought the horse a year ago last March for $600.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 12, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—A battery of boilers at the tannery of A. & J. Groetzinger, on River avenue, Alleghany City, near Herrs Island, exploded shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, wrecking several buildings and seriously injuring six persons, three of whom will probably die.

A large number of others, mostly employes, were slightly bruised and cut by being struck by flying debris.

The cause of the explosion is believed to have been high pressure. A few minutes after 4 o'clock William Wetzell, the engineer, noticed that the pressure was higher than usual, and he started for the furnace to turn down the natural gas. Before he had time to do so, however, the explosion came, and Wetzell was blown up through the roof of the tannery, and landed in the yard outside.

One side of the main building, a brick and frame structure, 200 feet long, was blown out, and a portion of the front was badly wrecked. The boiler house, fifty feet long by forty-two wide, built of brick, was totally demolished, and the office, which was situated across the street, was completely shattered. A heavy double wagon was blown against Wetzell's residence, sixty feet away, and the side of the house crushed in.

Pieces of the boiler flew in every direction. One section was carried across the Allegheny river, a distance of over 1,000 feet. Another piece struck the Third ward school house, 1,200 feet away, and tore out one end of the building. A third piece struck a horse and killed it, and a fourth piece almost cut in two a Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad freight car that was standing on a side track.

Fully sixty men were at work in the tannery. The building caught fire, but before the flames got much headway they were extinguished. The injured were then taken from the wreck and removed to their homes. The boilers that exploded were 26 feet long by 42 inches in diameter. They were made of steel, and have been in use six years. The damage to property by the explosion will not exceed $20,000.

Robbed on the Road.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 7.—J. J. Kilgore, a young farmer living six miles south of here, on the Pittsburg road, came to town and received $2,000, the proceeds of a sale of land. After making a few purchases he started for home on horseback with $2,000 in his pocket. When ascending a hill beyond Sandy Creek he was met in a lonely spot by four men. Two seized the bridle of his horse on each side, and at the same instant two others presented cocked pistols to his head. Kilgore obeyed their order to dismount. They relieved him of the money. Then he remounted at their command. "Now, git," was the final order, and he promptly "got" in the direction of his home, three miles distant. To-day Kilgore offered $500 reward for the arrest of the highwaymen.

Another Firm Signs the Scale.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The list of firms that have signed the Amalgamated scale has been increased by the name of the Lawrence Iron company, of Ironton, O. The firm employs about 300 workmen, and operations will be resumed at once. It was reported that the Newport Iron company, of Newport, Ky., had also signed, but no official notification of it has been received by the manufacturers or workmen.

Confessed to Killing His Roommate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Thomas Cole, arrested for the premeditated murder of his roommate, Walter McAllister, at No. 708 Salter street, has made a full confession. Cole says he had quarreled with McAllister and blamed him for his discharge from the Pennsylvania railroad. He arose early and pawned his trousers for $1, of which he spent eighty cents for strong drink. Then he took a hatchet and went up stairs to the bed upon which McAllister was still sleeping and cut his head off.

'An Entire Village Burned'

WARREN DEPOT, Pa., July 6.—Fire destroyed the village of Glade Run. Nearly every business place and forty houses were burned. Hundreds of people are left homeless. The Warren fire department answered a call for help.

An Aeronaut's Eventful Trip.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 9.—The aeronaut, John Wise, who made an ascension from Orvisonia Wednesday, has arrived here. He says his balloon ascended to a height of 19,000 feet, and landed in the Perry county wilderness. His balloon landed in a tree, which had to be cut down to get it. He had to walk seven miles to get a train.

Pittsburg Pool Sellers Not Discouraged.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—In compliance with the notification from Chief Brown, of the department of public safety, the selling of auction pools has been discontinued at all of the pool rooms in the city. The rooms will remain open, however, and bookmaking will be conducted by the proprietors, who claim that their action is not a violation of the law.

Bloody Clothes in a Floating Trunk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A small, old-fashioned trunk of foreign make was found in the Schuykill river by two boys out rowing. The boys turned it over to the police, who opened it on the wharf. They found in it a quantity of blood stained bed clothing, two blankets, a towel, a quilt, two sheets, a bandage and two handkerchiefs. The box was fastened with a wooden peg, was marked "Guttlieb Gehsvein, passenger for Philadelphia on board the Bremen." It had evidently been in the water quite a long time.

Still Another Firm Signs.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The Linden Steel and Iron company, at Hazelwood, have withdrawn their notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages and have attached their signature to the Amalgamated association scale. The firm employs about 400 men, members of the Amalgamated association and Knights of Labor.

Guilty of Keeping a Gambling House

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The members of the firm of H. O. Price & Co., the well known pool sellers at the Fifth Avenue "Turf Exchange," have been found guilty on thirteen out of sixteen counts of keeping a disorderly house. Price & Co. will appeal the case which has been on trial for several days, to the supreme court.

Gettysburg in Peace.

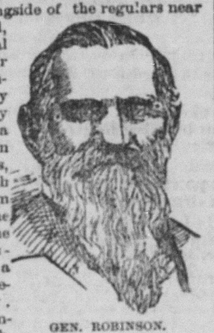
Reunion of Blue and Gray on the Famous Battlefield.

THEY MEET AS BROTHERS NOW.

Monuments Dedicated in Memory of the Heroes Who Died That Their Country Might Live—An Eloquent Address by George William Curtis.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 4.—About fifty ex-Confederates of Parker's battery called on their old general, Longstreet, yesterday, who received them handsomely in an informal way. The members of the organization spent some hours in the Peach Orchard, their command having been the last of Lee's command to leave that ground to join the retreat.

The Ninth York volunteer infantry, who are encamped alongside of the regulars near the Springs hotel, have won universal praise for their gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing. They have occupied a prominent part in the daily parades, marching through sun and dust from the scene of the first battle to the cemetery, a distance of two and a half miles, and return each day. The band accompanying the Ninth, composed of fifty-nine pieces of brass and a drum corps of forty, has furnished the most enjoyable features of the encampment. Their selection of "Dixie" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" were vigorously applauded. The Ninth, in camp and on the march, alongside of the well drilled and disciplined regular infantry, artillery and cavalry, was the subject of universal and favorable comparison by the thousands of soldiers and officers who witnessed the parade.



GEN. ROBINSON.

The artillery salute from Cemetery Hill, just as the shining bayonets of the long line of military formed in line in the front of the stand on Cemetery Hill, caused the blood of many old soldiers to flow faster, and instinctively some of them felt impelled to sing out the old battle cries: "First gun! Fall in, men, fall in!" or, "We've got them on the run, give it to them!"

On the rostrum were a number of distinguished persons, most prominent among whom were Gens. Longstreet, Sickles, Barlow, Hunt, Gordon and Sharpe; Governor Curtin, and ex-Senator Warner Miller. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Robinson, of New York, presided. After a prayer he apologized for the absence of the poet, Mr. Lathrop, who was detained by illness. Gen. Horatio King, secretary of the Army of the Potomac society, read a portion of the poem in an effective manner.

Gen. Robinson then introduced George William Curtis in a short speech, which his wife credits him as having written on the train, but which was well received. Gen. Robinson was the presiding officer of the day.

After paying a graceful tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and alluding to his famous speech at Gettysburg, in which he said in referring to the southern soldiers: "They, like we their opponents, are American citizens, with essentially the same characteristics and powers; exceptional advantages on one side are counterbalanced by exceptional advantages on the other; we must make up our minds that man for man the soldier from the south will be a match for the soldier from the north, and vice versa," Mr. Curtis continued:

But the occasion has yet another profound interest of association. It was on the 21st and 25th of June, 1788, that the vote of New Hampshire and Virginia decided the adoption of the constitution of the United States. This year, almost this very day, is its centenary, and nowhere in the country could the glorious anniversary be celebrated with such perfect propriety as upon the field where, by the majestic decision of forces from which there is no appeal, the constitution was decreed to be an imperishable bond of national union and liberty.

For three long, proud, immortal days it raged and swayed, drifting from Seminary Hill far round to Wolf's Hill and Culp's Hill, then sweeping back, with desperate fury striking the Peach Orchard, and dashing with flash and roar upon Little Round Top and Round Top, raging in Devil's Den, the earth trembling, the air quivering, the sky obscured; with shouting charge and rattling volley and thundering cannonade piling the ground with mangled, bleeding blue and gray, the old, the young, but always and everywhere the devoted and the brave. Doubtful the battle hung and paused. Then a formidable bolt of war was forged on yon wooded height, and launched with withering blasts and roar of fire against the foe. It was a living bolt, and sped as if resistless. It reached and touched the flaming line of the embattled blue. It pierced the line. For one brief moment in the sharp agony of mortal strife it held its own. It was the supreme moment of the peril of the Union. It was the heroic crisis of the war. But the fiery force was spent. In one last, wild, tumultuous struggle brave men dashed headlong against men as brave, and the next moment that awful bolt of daring courage was melted in the fervent heat of an equal valor, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

82D OHIO INFANTRY.

If the rising sun of the Fourth of July, 1863, looked upon a sad and unwonted scene, a desolated battlefield upon which the combatants upon either side had been American citizens, yet those combatants, could they have seen aright, would have hailed that day as more glorious than ever before. For as the children of Israel beheld Moses descending amid the clouds and thunder of the sacred mount, bearing the divinely illuminated law, so from that smoking and blood drenched field, on which all hope of future union might seem to have perished utterly, they would have seen a more perfect Union rising, with the constitution at last immutably interpreted, and they would have heard, before they were uttered by human lips, the words of which Gettysburg is the immortal pledge to mankind—"government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Quite a number of Confederates are in the city. As a rule they have come as individuals from different sections. Among the organizations present are the Norfolk and Portsmouth camps. Wherever a gray uniform is seen, it is found to be surrounded by a crowd of old veterans in blue, anxious to shake hands and express their kindly feeling toward their old antagonists. The fact impresses the old soldier observers with the recollection of former scenes of twenty-five years ago, when the gray were their prisoner guests in this city.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Crimes, Casualties and Important Events in Short Paragraphs.

Ellicott City, Md., was almost entirely destroyed by a Fourth of July fire.

Professor Del Davis, alias Wilson, fell from a balloon at Willimantic, Conn., and was seriously injured.

Galon A. Weed, one of the proprietors of The Syracuse Sunday Times, had his right eye turn from its socket and his right cheek terribly injured by a premature explosion of fireworks.

The Grant memorial window presented to the Methodist Episcopal church at Long Branch, was dedicated.

William Stiner, a butcher, and his son were drowned at Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Martha L. Logan, of Brooklyn, was drowned in a bathtub at Ocean Grove.

John L. Sullivan took a sheriff who was trying to serve an attachment on his circus at Norwich, Conn., by the collar and gently swung him about ten feet. He did not serve the attachment.

The free library given by George W. Vanderbilt to the city of New York has been opened to the public.

The sixth session of the Music Teachers National Association is in session at Chicago.

A well curb to which a hammock had been fastened, in Nyack, N. Y., fell over, instantly killing 9-year-old Lillie Toppin, who was swinging in the hammock.

Erastus Bremer, a half witted young fellow, living in Hohokus, N. J., fired at William Lewis, a telegraph operator, whom he thought was robbing him of his sweetheart. Failing in his aim, he shot himself dead.

Eight families have been rendered homeless by a fire four miles above Burlington, N. J., at a place called Knickerbocker Row.

The proposed new bridge over the Hudson, at New York, is to have a landing in the central part of the city, near Fourteenth street. It will be the largest in the world, its central span being 2,850 feet, and will cost $16,000,000.

The Prohibitionists are preparing a monster ratification meeting, to be held in Chicago July 13. Gen. Fisk, candidate for president, and John A. Brooks, candidate for vice president, are expected to be present and make addresses.

Senator Voorhees has introduced a bill in the senate to pay Dr. Bliss' bill of $10,306 for attendance on the late President Garfield.

From Japan comes the report that the British steamer Egria will survey a track 200 miles wide in the Pacific for a cable from Australia to British Columbia via Japan.

A syndicate of Australian capitalists have formed a company, with a capital of $5,000,000, with headquarters at Melbourne, and will purchase 530,000 acres of timber lands in that country.

Mrs. Joshua Hodgkins was fatally burned at Deer Lake, Mich., while attempting to rescue a servant from a burning building.

The Beer Brewers' union of Cincinnati has rescinded the order declaring off the brewers' strike. The Foss Schneider Brewing company, one of the largest in Ohio, has left the pool.

The funeral of Edward Hubbell, the New Haven fireman who was killed at a Fourth of July fire, was held Sunday, and was the largest ever known in that city. A fund of $500 has been raised for his family.

Many shops in the market place in Athens were burned, involving a loss of $750,000.

A hay shed at the stock yards, Cincinnati, was burned. Loss, $10,000.

Mr. Walter Stilson Hutchins has retired from the editorship of The Washington Post and Mr. William Henry Smith, of New York, has assumed control.

The cruiser Charleston will be launched at San Francisco on July 18.

A $5 bill, inclosed in an envelope on which was an undecipherable postmark, has been received at the treasury department. It was placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

East bound freight rates from Chicago have dropped another notch.

Sixty ladies and gentlemen from Benton Harbor, Mich., called on Gen. Harrison at his home in Indianapolis. He received them with an appropriate speech. Among the visitors was Gen. Lucius Fairchild, late commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Money closed at 1¼ per cent. The lowest rate was 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.87½@4.89; actual rates, 4.87@4.87¼ for 60 days and 4.88½@4.89¼ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 119 bid; 4s, coup., 127¼ bid; 4½s, do., 107¼ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@116; Union land grants, 102@105; Union sinking funds, 120@122; Centrals, 115@116.

The stock market this morning was dull, while prices were very irregular, fluctuating frequently over a narrow range. The features of the dealings were Reading and St. Paul. The transactions in them aggregated 45 per cent. of the whole morning's business. Western Union, Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific were the next most active stocks. There was no news of importance during the forenoon. At midday, with the exceptions of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, prices were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. below the closing figures of Saturday. The two stocks named were ¼ and ⅛ per cent. higher, respectively. The market was extremely dull during the afternoon and prices were weak, gradually declining to the close of business, when the bottom figures were current. The weakest stocks were Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Reading and Louisville and Nashville. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. There was no feature of interest in connection with the afternoon's trading. The sales for the day amounted to 118,708 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.—FLOUR—Closed steady and slightly higher; winter wheat extra, $2.75@5.10; Minnesota do., $2.75@5.10; city mill extra, $4.30@4.60; Ohio extra, $2.75@5. Southern flour closed dull; common to choice extra, $3.85@5.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular. The changes were slight, however, and the market closed weak at ⅛@¾c. decline. Spot lots closed dull and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 94c.; No. 2 do., 92½@91¼c.; No. 2 red winter, 91c.; ungraded red, 88@92c.; No. 2 red winter, July, 89@89 3-16c.; do., Aug., 89⅛@89¼c.; do., Sept., 90¼c.

CORN—Options were fairly active and firm, closing at a slight advance. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 56¾c; ungraded do., 54@57c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 57¾@57¾c.; do., Sept., 58¼c.; do., Oct., 59¼c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and closed easy at a slight advance for the day. Spot lots closed firm and ¼c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 43½@44c.; No. 2 do., 41¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 31⅝@31¾c.; do., Sept., 30⅝@31c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

PORK—Firm, but quiet; 1-year-old mess, $14@14.25.

LARD—Closed dull and depressed; cash, $8.55; July, $8.46; Aug., $8.46; Sept., $8.50.

BUTTER—Firm and moderately active; state, 16@21c.; western, 13@19½c.

CHEESE—Dull; state factory, 8¼@9¼c.; Ohio flat, 7¾@8¼c.

EGGS—Stronger and in better demand; near by and state, 19½@20c.; western, 18½@19c.; Canada, 19c.

SUGAR—Raw dull and heavy; fair refining, 4⅝c. Refined strong and active; cut loaf and crushed, 8c.; cubes, 7¾c.; powdered, 7½c.; granulated, 7¼@7¾c.; mold A, 7¼c.; confectioners' A, 6⅞@6.81c.; coffee A standard, 6⅝c.; coffee off A, 6 5-16@6⅝c.; white extra C, 6¼c.; extra C, 5 15-16@6 1-16c.; C, 5 13-16@5¾c.; yellow, 5¼@5 11-16c.

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Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

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for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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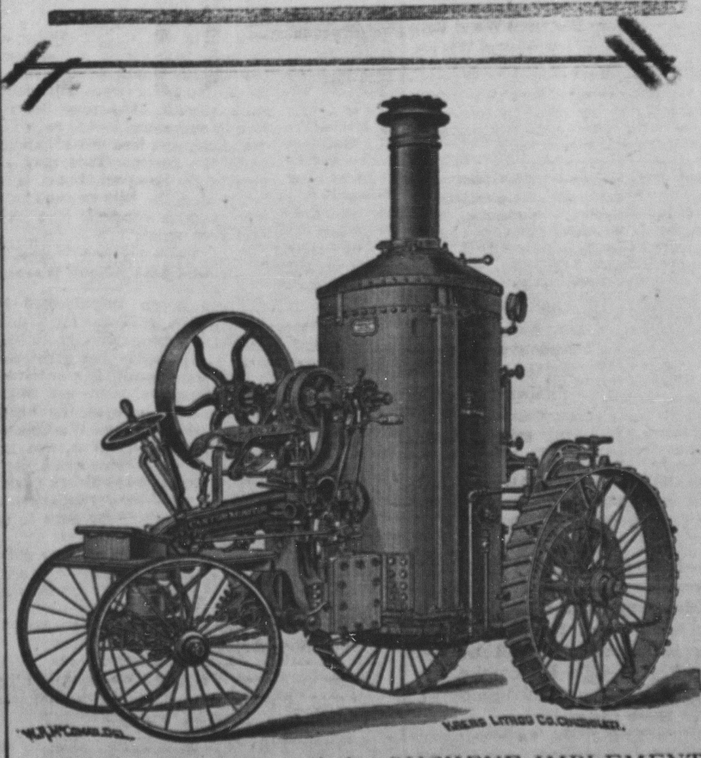

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1888
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	S W	V J Bower,
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber.
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick.
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Yankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith.
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle.
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown.
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart.
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roau,
Curtin twp		David Brickley
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose.
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf.
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvina
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing.
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

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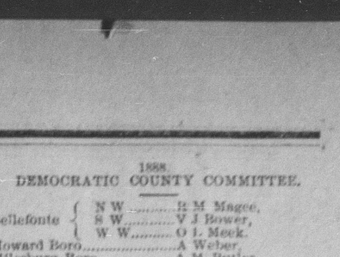

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With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Ask for Book H.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

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When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.

Send for new map of Northwest.

GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft. Benton, Assiniboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address, C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Chase Brothers Company, (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

GOING WEST.

The general interest that has been taken in the opening of the Montana Indian Reservation is shown by the large number of people who have already gone to Great Falls to investigate the mineral and agricultural resources of that wonderful country. The low excursion rate announced by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, makes the expense of exploring this country merely nominal, and will undoubtedly result in a still larger number following.

JAS. N. LEITZEL

o——AUCTIONEER——o

Spring Mills, Pa.,

Has had many years experience. Terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.

GO WEST.

No portion of the United States to-day offers as many opportunities for making money as can be found a Great Falls, Mont., and on the reservation just opened to business, mining, stock-raising or farming. Rates, maps, particulars will be furnished by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer. 4t

HIDES HIDES!

Highest cash market prices will be paid for all kinds of hides by Aaron Harter, at Centre Hall station. tf.

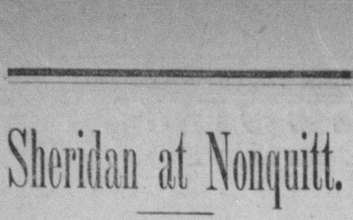
Sheridan at Nonquitt.

The Invalid Hero's Tedious Voyage at Last Ended.

SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY.

He Slept Peacefully Sunday Night in His Beautiful Cottage, and Apparently Experiences No Ill Effects From His Long Journey in the Swatara.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 9.—The man of war Swatara, with Gen. Sheridan on board, dropped anchor off Nonquitt yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and last night the invalid commander in chief of the army of the United States slept peacefully in his pretty little cottage near the shore. The trip from New London was made under the most favorable conditions, and the removal of the patient to his cottage was accomplished with absolute comfort to him. A stretcher and Commander McGowan's gig, manned by eight sturdy tars, were utilized in transferring the general to his cottage. An invalid bed, in the front room on the ground floor, was there in readiness for him, and as he was



SHERIDAN'S HOME AT NONQUITT.

placed gently upon it he expressed his gladness at the completion of his tedious voyage and the sight of the dear ones whom he so loves.

It was an uncommonly exciting day for this sequestered little hamlet. The advent of a stranger is in itself enough to make a commotion, but when the outer bay was seen to be dotted with the sails of small craft of all kinds and when hundreds of buggies, carryalls and buckboards came down through the woods, the commotion was increased tenfold. The boats and the vehicles brought country folk from twenty miles around, all of whom had but one thought, and that was to see the famous old hero of Winchester. No one expected the Swatara to arrive before evening, so that the visitors prepared for several hours' lounging about the hotel and in the neighboring groves.

About noon the Swatara was sighted on the horizon and the news carried to the expectant people at the hotel. They all left the dinner table and took positions where they could see the vessel as she slowly approached. The Sheridan children—Mary, the eldest; Louise and Irene, two twins, and 4-year-old little Phil—with Mrs. Kellogg, wife of Col. Kellogg, the general's aide, and Cline, the general's body servant, also came down to the shore to catch a glimpse of the ship. It took the Swatara a full hour and a half to reach Nonquitt after she was first seen, and it was exactly two minutes after 2 when she dropped her anchor in the bay.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The Electoral Vote Officially Canvassed for Porfirio Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—The Mexican congress will canvass the returns of the recent election for president in Mexico. The method prescribed by the constitution for electing a president of the republic is modeled after that of the United States, except that at the time of counting the vote a committee of five members of the national congress is appointed to scrutinize the returns and report to the full body. This will be done today when the re-election of President Diaz will be announced. Gen. Diaz first took the oath of office May 6, 1877.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion in an Allentown Silk Mill.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 10.—The seventy horse power boiler at the Adelaide silk mills exploded yesterday, wrecking the engine house and killing three men.

The firemen, Frank Sterner and Henry Borreo, were struck by flying pieces of the boiler and instantly killed, and the engineer, Hiram Sell, was caught by a crank of the engine and pinioned to the floor. He was subsequently released and carried to his home, where one of his legs, which had been broken, was amputated. The injuries which he received and the shock caused by the amputation of the leg exhausted his vitality and he died three hours after being taken to his home. Two men were slightly injured by the flying debris. The 200 operatives who were in the mill at the time all escaped injury.

The Republican Clubs at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 10.—Secretary Lemaier, of the State Republican league, has arrived at Congress hall, and Senator Evarts will arrive to-day. There will be a grand parade to-morrow morning, a meeting of the executive committee this evening and the first meeting of the convention to-morrow afternoon in the Casino. Senators Evarts, Frye, Miller, Spooner, Congressmen Boutelle, Burroughs, Goff and Hon. Ed Wolcott, the young Demosthenes of the west, who won such universal renown by his famous "New England and the West" speech in New York last winter, will be here to-day. Over 500 clubs will be represented, bringing an attendance of 4,000, for which accommodations have been arranged.

Fourteen Years for Pitcher.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The preliminary investigation into the charge against Charles Pitcher, the late teller of the Union bank of Providence, R. I., was continued. Mr. Hatton, Q. C., counsel for the bank, states that the bank is now in possession of all the stolen bonds and securities which were seized in London Saturday. There will be no compromise. Mr. Hatton said: "We will give Pitcher fourteen years." It is rumored that Mr. Greenshields, who is crown prosecutor, and who is partner of Mr. Guerin, counsel for the defense, will resign his office and lend Pitcher the use of his legal abilities in the court of queen's bench, in the event of his being committed.

More Rumors About Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Rumors that Jay Gould is very ill have again been put in circulation. Mr. Gould has not been at his office since returning from his western trip. Such absence is an unusual thing for him, but his family deny that he is ill.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

The Burlington Strikers Said to Be Conspiring Against the Road.

CHICAGO, July 9.—On Friday of last week two men, claiming to be members of the Brotherhood, were arrested on a train just outside this city. A package of dynamite lay between them on the seat. The Burlington officials claim to have discovered an extensive plot, involving some of the Brotherhood's highest officials, to wreck trains and damage the Burlington road's property with dynamite. Several more arrests have been made.

The Brotherhood men stoutly deny the existence of any plot, and say the men arrested are not members of their organization.

CHICAGO, July 9.—If the present crisis in the affairs of the two great brotherhoods does not result in a general strike it will not be the fault of the radical faction. Their leaders are busy bracing up the more conservative members of the two organizations. Hoge is the recognized leader of the radicals, and voiced the general sentiment when he said:

"If the railroads, through the dictation of the Burlington, are ready to declare open war upon the Brotherhoods, we are ready for them. It is asserted, and I am inclined to believe the statement is true, that wholesale arrests of men prominent in the present strike will be made when Stone, of the Burlington, gives the word. I have said before, and I say it again, that if any such thing takes place, every road in Chicago will be tied up in thirty-six hours."

"Are the men ready and willing to make such a move?"

"I should say they were. Do you imagine that they would tamely submit to the consummation of such an outrage? No, sir, they will not."

This kind of talk was not confined to the Burlington strikers. During the evening engineers from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Fort Wayne and other roads called upon Hoge, and held long consultations.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Work of the Senators and Congressmen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The senate was not in session last Tuesday, having adjourned over the 4th of July, and the senate until Monday, July 9.

The house last Tuesday discussed the tariff bill.

Neither branch of congress was in session on Wednesday, it being a national holiday.

The house discussed the land grant forfeiture bill on Thursday, but adjourned without action.

The house on Friday passed the land grant forfeiture bill. Considerable progress was made in the tariff bill discussion. The senate was not in session.

Saturday the house discussed the sugar clause of the tariff bill, the order of business being an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon. The house adjourned without action. The senate was not in session.

A bill was passed in the senate Monday amending the interstate commerce law.

The house on Monday continued consideration of the sugar clause of the tariff bill. Mr. Cannon's amendment, placing all sugars below Dutch 16 on the free list and reducing the duty on all other sugars, was finally defeated.

A Clever Woman Thief Captured.

PROVIDENCE, July 10.—Mrs. Leila Ferdinand, a colored dressmaker, has been arraigned on the charge of having, on June 22, stolen a writing desk containing $3,000 from the house in Angel street of Frederick E. M. Riddell (colored). She pleaded guilty, and was bound over in $2,000. The police after two weeks work traced the theft to Mrs. Ferdinand, and found $1,450 of the money on her premises. She confessed that she had given some of the money to her husband, telling him that she had found it in the street, and said he had gone to New York with it. Sheriff Smith and Constable Shattuck went to New York Saturday, found Ferdinand Sunday, and recovered $1,050. They let him go, as he believed his wife had found the money. Besides the cash the sheriff has recovered two watches, jewelry, dresses, etc., worth $500, bought with a portion of the stolen money.

Parents Plead for Their Son's Life.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 10.—Mrs. Hannah Brooks and daughter, accompanied by P. W. Fauntleroy, Maxwell's attorney, have arrived here. Mrs. Brooks and daughter called upon Governor Moorehouse. Mrs. Brooks presented her plea in behalf of her son in a few words. She implored the governor to save her son's life, assuring him that he never killed Preller with murderous intent. Mr. Fountleroy also presented a letter from Mr. Dickson, of England, Preller's former employer, which stated that Preller's parents were anxious that "Maxwell's" sentence be commuted, as they believed that his execution would be the cause of the death of one or both of Maxwell's parents. The attorneys of Maxwell continued their plea before the governor, who has asked for some further facts in the case, which will probably delay the final result a day or two.

The Iron Lockout Dwindling.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Two more mills have been gathered into the Amalgamated fold. They are the New Albany Structural iron works, of New Albany, Ind., and the Kittanning iron works, of Kittanning, Pa. The former makes structural iron only. Singer, Nimick & Co.'s west end mill was to "start up in full blast" yesterday, but it didn't. Until Saturday the employes of the mill were apparently wavering between a desire to go to work in spite of the orders of their officers and a wholesome fear of the consequences resulting from such a step. Saturday Unity lodge, of the Amalgamated association, resolved that every member was ordered out, and that any one continuing to work was "black listed." On the same day the Knights of Labor also determined to stay out.

Society of Christian Endeavor.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Society of Christian Endeavor is in session in this city. At least 4,000 people are in attendance. The convention began Thursday, to last four days. The following list of officers were presented: Scribe, Alexander McConnell, of Evanston; assistant scribe, Roger Leavitt, of Cedar Rapids; timekeeper, A. L. Winship, of Lynn, Mass. The secretary's report showed the receipts to have been $18,890 and the expenditures $16,855.

Democratic Clubs Combine.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—To-day was the last day of the convention of Democratic clubs. An organization was formed under the name of the "National League of Democratic clubs." Resolutions were passed indorsing the work of the St. Louis convention and commending the administration of President Cleveland.

Forty Persons Burned to Death.

LONDON, July 10.—The town of Barbera, on the Gulf of Aiden, the principal town of Somaulus, has been burned to the ground. Forty persons, mostly children, invalids and cripples, perished in the flames.

Charities and Correction.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The Society of Charities and Correction is in session in this city The questions of treatment of the insane and reform in prisons have been so far discussed.

New York Republicans

The State Convention Meets in the Middle of August.

WARNER MILLER FOR GOVERNOR.

Several Names Mentioned for Second Place on the Ticket—Syracuse the Probable Choice of the State Committee. The Democratic Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Republican State committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day for the purpose of calling a state convention which will nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. There were very few members of the committee in town last night. Chairman John N. Knapp, of Auburn, arrived in the afternoon and Committeeman John A. Quackenbush, of Troy, shortly afterwards. It was the opinion of these gentlemen, as it was that of the New York politicians present, that the convention would be held at Syracuse between Aug. 15 and 20.

There were some Republicans who favored Saratoga, but their reasons were overcome by the argument that Saratoga in the middle of August was crowded, and that the statesmen would be put to considerable discomfort. It was the general sentiment that the convention would finish the business in one day. Warner Miller is said to be almost sure of the nomination for governor. The second place on the ticket will come to New York, the politicians say, and a lively contest is expected between statesmen ambitious to swing the gavel now controlled by Jones, of Binghamton.

The latest candidate for the honor is Col. E. A. McAlpin, of the Twenty-second regiment. Robert Ray Hamilton's name is also mentioned. So is Senator J. Sloat Fassett's, but the latter, in accepting the place of national committeeman, waived all right or claim to a state nomination this fall.

Chairman John N. Knapp said to a reporter: "The desire of the party is to have an early convention in order to have a long campaign, that the issues that are to be presented to the people may be thoroughly understood."

Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, will probably be elected chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee. It is rumored among the politicians that the position had been offered to Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and refused. Congressman William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, when asked if this was true, said that he had never heard of it.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

A Long List of Names for Various Positions Presented to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Col. Thomas L. Casey, corps of engineers, to be chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general.

Willett Sandford, of New York, to be chief justice of the supreme court, and John W. Judd, of Tennessee, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Utah.

Hugh W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to be chief justice, and Charles H. Barry, of Minnesota, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho.

Roderick Rose, of Dakota, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

John H. Keatley, of Iowa, to be United States judge of the district of Alaska.

Albert Montgomery Dupuy McCormick, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy; First Lieut. Orin B. Mitchaw, ordinance department, to be captain; Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, to be first lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Collectors of Customs—James E. Otis, for the district of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., and Henry M. Barlow for the district of Delaware.

Postmasters—Charles H. Loud, South Weymouth, Mass.; John Duane, West Medford, Mass.; Alonzo C. Allen, Suffield, Conn.; James G. Peck, East Providence, R. I.; Walter F. Northrup, Oneida, N. Y.; James S. Logan, Port Chester, N. Y.; Martin Walrath, Jr., St. Johnsville, N. Y.; William B. Carpenter, Flushing, N. Y.; David H. Applegate, Red Bank, N. J.; Catherine W. Baker, Millington, N. J.; William B. Jack, Leechburg, Pa.; Peter A. Rattigan, Barnhart's Mills, Pa.; Isaac T. Bamberger, Lititz, Pa.; Francis G. Andrews, Oxford, Pa.; Robert I. Fleming, Lock Haven, Pa.

American Institute of Instruction.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—The session of the American Institute of Instruction began here last night. President J. Milton Hall presided. Rev. E. P. Fuller, of Newport, offered prayer, and Mayor Powell delivered an address of welcome for the city, to which Mr. Hall responded. Hon. Thomas Stockwell delivered an address of welcome for the state, and Hon. George A. Walton responded. Edward D. Mead, of Boston, delivered a lecture on the importance of the study of history, and Professor R. G. Hibbard, of Wesleyan university, gave readings. A resolution of sympathy with ex-President Merrick Lyon, LL. D., of Providence, who is seriously ill, was adopted.

An Interview With Gen. Fisk.

DETROIT, July 10.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate for president, is in the city for a few days on private business. In an interview, he said:

"I haven't entered in the campaign in reality yet, but during the last week or ten days in June, I think, I received as high as a thousand letters daily, many of them from persons who had heretofore voted with old parties, all giving assurance of the writer's support. The little, sickly annex called the temperance plank which the Republicans nailed to their platform has driven thousands of temperance voters into the Prohibition ranks."

A Business Failure in Batavia. Slight Earthquake in Canada.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 10.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 11:15 Sunday night. It was accompanied by a dull, rumbling noise. It was also felt at Madoc, Tweed and Warkworth, and lasted about one minute.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 10.—E. L. Kenyon, grocer and dealer in variety goods, has made a general assignment to Frank S. Wood. No figures are given, but the failure is believed to be heavy. The house was established in 1835 by John Kenyon.

A Cigarmaker's Suicide.

MEDINA, N. Y., July 10.—John Friedell, of the cigar manufacturing firm of Friedell & Roche, left town Friday for Rochester. His partner has just received a letter saying that he would then be out of this world. He leaves a wife.

Killed Himself With Laudanum.

HARTFORD, July 10.—C. J. Stannard, aged 28, committed suicide with laudanum at the City hotel. He registered from Cleveland, O., but a bank book in his possession indicates that he lived at Southington, Conn.

She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

404 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the *best* I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. Mrs. WILLIS MAGILL.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K SOBER,
Sober, Pa.

STRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs. J. H. ODENKIRK.
3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three fifth interest of about 2½ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.
June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.
21jun1m

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST
—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

WALL PAPER:

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Painting and Paper Hanging,
A SPECIALTY AT

S. H. Williams,

46 High Street,

Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

We have the Largest Stock of Wall Paper ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices lower than ever before.

BROWN BACKS 7c, WHITE BACKS 12c, PATENT BACKS 10c, WHITE BACKS 12c, SATINS and MICAS 12c, GOLD from 15 to 45c. Embossed Golds and Flocks from 45 cents to $1.75 per piece.

COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents.

GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FURNISHING PAPER ON THE WALL.

We have good Painters and Paper Hangers constantly in our employ. Are prepared to execute work on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Call and examine our stock Telephone Connection.

EXCURSION RATES.

A very complete list of tourist round trip rates and routes to western points for 1888, has just been issued for free distribution by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry. St. Paul, Minn

FIREWORKS!

Just received at the

—GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS,—

O——BELLEFONTE, PA.——O

A very large stock of

FIRE CRACKERS,
FANCY FIREWORKS,
TORPEDOES,
LANTERNS,
CAMPAIGN TORCHES,

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

O——O

THEODORE DESCHNER,
Alleghany St., Bellefonte.

——Ice cream at Murray's every Saturady evening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
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6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 11, 1888; spring term, April 5th, 1888. For Catalogue or other information, address
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RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 13, 1888

			WESTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves			Philadelphia	11 25	p m	
"	"		Harrisburg	3 30	a m	
"	"		Montandon	5 36	a m	
"	"		Williamsport	7 10	a m	
"	"		Jersey Shore	7 55	a m	
"	"		Lock Haven	7 58	a m	
"	"		Renovo	8 55	a m	
"	arr at		Erie	3 58	p m	
NEWS EXPRESS leaves			Philadelphia	4 30	a m	
"	"		Harrisburg	8 10	a m	
"	"		Montandon	10 12	a m	
"	"		Williamsport	11 10	a m	
"	arr at		Lock Haven	12 10	p m	
NIAGARA EXP. leaves			Philadelphia	7 40	a m	
"	"		Harrisburg	11 25	a m	
"	"		Montandon	1 14	a m	
"	arr at		Williamsport	2 15	p m	
"	"		Lock Haven	3 30	p m	
"	"		Renovo	4 30	p m	
"	"		Kane	8 35	p m	
FAST LINE leaves			Philadelphia	11 50	p m	
"	"		Harrisburg	3 45	p m	
"	"		Montandon	5 54	p m	
"	"		Williamsport	7 10	p m	
"	"		Lock Haven	8 02	p m	
"	arr at		Renovo	9 00	p m	
			(Sunday Train,			
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves		Philadelphia	4 30	a m	
"	"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m	
"	"	"	Montandon	9 37	a m	
"	"	"	Williamsport	10 49	a m	
"	"	"	Lock Haven	11 34	a m	
"	"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m	
			EASTWARD.			
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves		Lock Haven	7 05	a m	
"	"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m	
"	"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m	
"	"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m	
"	"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m	
"	"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m	
DAY EXPRESS	leaves		Kane	6 25	a m	
"	"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m	
"	"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m	
"	"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m	
"	"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m.	
"	arr at		Harrisburg	3 15	p m	
"	"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m	
RENOVO ACM	leaves		Renovo	4 05	p m	
"	"		Lock Haven	5 05	p m.	
"	"		Williamsport	6 20	p m	
"	"		Montandon	7 23	p m	
"	arrives at		Harrisburg	9 30	p m	
"	"		Philadelphia	4 25	a m	

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p m	
"	"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m	
"	"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m	
"	"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m	
"	"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m	
"	"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m	
"	"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m	

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Human Constellations.

"They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."—Dan. 12:3.

EVERY man has a thousand roots and a thousand branches. His roots reach down through all the earth; his branches spread through all the heavens. He speaks with voice, with eye, with hand, with foot. His silence often is thunder, and his life is an anthem or a doxology. There is no such thing as negative influnce. We are all positive in the place we occupy, making the world better or making it worse, on the Lord's side or on the devil's, making up reasons for our blessedness or banishment; and we have already done work in

PEOPLING HEAVEN OR HELL.

I hear people tell of what they are going to do. A man who has burned down a city might as well talk of some evil that he expects to do, or a man who has saved an empire might as well talk of some good that he expects to do. By the force of your evil influence you have already consumed infinite values; or you have, by the power of a right influence, won whole kingdoms for God.

It would be absurd for me to stand here, and, by elaborate argument, prove that the world is off the track. You might as well stand at the foot of an embankment, amid the wreck of a capsized rail-train, proving by elaborate argument that something is out of order. Adam tumbled over the embankment sixty centuries ago, and the whole race, in one long train, has gone on tumbling in the same direction. Crash! crash! The only question now is, by what leverage can the crushed thing be lifted? By what hammer may the fragments be reconstructed? I want to show you

HOW WE MAY TURN MANY

to righteousness, and what will be our future pay for so doing.

First. We may turn them *by the charm of a right example.* A child coming from a filthy home, was taught at school to wash its face. It went home so much improved in appearance that its mother washed her face. And when the father of the household came home, and saw the improvement in domestic appearance, he washed his face. The neighbors happening in, saw the change and tried the same experiment, until all that street was purified, and the next street copied its example, and the whole city felt the result of one schoolboy washing his face. That is a fable, by which we set forth that the best way to get the world washed of its sins and pollution, is to have our own heart and life cleansed and purified. A man with grace in his heart, and Christian cheerfulness in his face, and holy consistency in his behavior, is a perpetual sermon; and the sermon differs from others in that it has but one head, and the longer it runs, the better.

There are honest men who walk down Wall Street, making the teeth of iniquity chatter. There are happy men who go into a sick-room, and, by a look, help the broken bone to knit, and the excited nerves drop to a calm beating. There are pure men whose presence silences the tongue of uncleanness.

THE MIGHTIEST AGENT

of good on earth is a consistent Christian. I like the Bible folded between lids of cloth, of calfskin, or morocco, but I like it better when, in the shape of a man, it goes out into the world—a Bible illustrated. Courage is beautiful to read about; but rather would I see a man with all the world against him, confident as though all the world were for him. Patience is beautiful to read about; but rather would I see a buffeted soul calmly waiting for the time of deliverance. Faith is beautiful to read about; but rather would I find a man in the midnight walking straight on as though he saw everything. Oh, how many souls have been turned to God by the charm of a bright example!

When, in the Mexican War, the troops were wavering, a general rose in his stirrups and dashed into the enemy's lines, shouting, "Men, follow me!" They, seeing his courage and disposition, dashed on after him and gained the victory. What men want to rally them for God is an example to lead them. All your commands to others to advance amount to nothing so long as you stay behind. To affect them aright, you need to start for heaven yourself, looking back only to give the stirring cry of, "Men, follow!"

Again: We may turn many to righteousness

BY PRAYER.

There is no such detective as prayer, for no one can hide away from it. It puts its hand on the shoulder of a man ten thousand miles off. It alights on a ship mid-Atlantic. The little child cannot understand the law of electricity, or how the telegraphic operator, by touching the instrument here, may dart a message under the sea to another continent; nor can we, with our small intellect understand how the touch of a Christian's prayer shall instantly strike a soul on the other side of the earth. You take ship and go to some other country, and get there at eleven o'clock in the morning. You telegraph to New York, and the message gets here at six o'clock in the same morning. In other words, it seems to arrive here five hours before it started. Like that is prayer. God says: "Before they call, I will hear." To overtake a loved one on the road, you may spur up a lathered steed until he shall outrace the one that brought the news to Ghent; but a prayer shall catch it at one gallop. A boy running away from home may take the midnight train from the country village, and reach the seaport in time to gain the ship that sails on the morrow; but

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

will be on the deck to meet him, and in the hammock before he swings into it, and at the capstan before he winds the rope around and on the sea, against the sky, as the vessel ploughs on toward it. There is a mightiness in prayer. George Muller prayed a company of poor boys together, and then he prayed up an asylum in which they might be sheltered. He turned his face toward Edinburgh and prayed, and there came a thousand pounds. He turned his face toward London and prayed, and there came a thousand pounds. He turned his face toward Dublin and prayed, and there came a thousand pounds. The breath of Elijah's prayer blew all the clouds off the sky, and it was dry weather. The breath of Elijah's prayer blew all the clouds together, and it was wet weather. Prayer, in Daniel's time, walked the cave as a lion-tamer. It reached up, and took the sun by its golden bit, and stopped it.

WHAT PRAYER CAN DO.

We have all yet to try the full power of prayer. The time will come when the American Church will pray with its face towards the West, and all the prairies and inland cities will surrender to God; and will pray with face toward the sea, and all the islands and ships will become Christian. Parents who have wayward sons will get down on their knees and say: "Lord, send my boy home," and the boy in Canton shall get right up from the gaming-table, and go down to find out which ship starts first for America.

Not one of us yet knows how to pray. All we have done as yet has only been pottering. A boy gets hold of his father's saw and hammer, and tries to make something, but it is a poor affair that he makes. The father comes and takes the same saw and hammer, and builds the house or the ship. In the childhood of our Christian faith, we make but poor work with these weapons of prayer, but when we come to the stature of men in Christ Jesus, then, under these implements, the temple of God will rise, and the world's redemption will be launched. God cares not for the length of our prayers, or the number of our prayers, or the beauty of our prayers, or the place of our prayers; but it is the faith in them that tells. Believing prayer soars higher than the lark ever sang; plunges deeper than diving-bell ever sank; darts quicker than lightning ever flashed. Though we have used only the back of this weapon instead of the edge, what marvels have been wrought! If saved, we are all the captives of some earnest prayer. Would God that, in desire for the rescue of souls, we might in prayer lay hold of the resources of the Lord Omnipotent!

We may turn many to righteousness

BY CHRISTIAN ADMONITION

Do not wait until you can make a formal speech. Address the one next to you. You will not go home alone today. Between this and your place of stopping you may decide the eternal destiny of an immortal spirit. Just one sentence may do the work. Just one question. Just one look. The formal talk that begins with a sigh, and ends with a canting snuffle, is not what is wanted, but the heart-throb of a man in dead earnest. There is not a soul on earth that you may not bring to God if you rightly go at it. They said Gibraltar could not be taken. It is a rock, sixteen hundred feet high and three miles long. But the English and Dutch did take it. Artillery, and sappers and miners, and fleets pouring out volleys of death, and thousands of men reckless of danger, can do anything. The stoutest heart of sin, though it be rock, and surrounded by an ocean of transgression, under Christian bombardment may hoist the flag of redemption.

THE REWARD.

But is all this admonition and prayer and Christian work for nothing? My text promises to all the faithful eternal lustre. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever." As stars, the redeemed have a borrowed light. What makes Mars and Venus and Jupiter so luminous? When the sun throws down his torch in the heavens, the stars pick up the scattered brands, and hold them in procession as the queen of the night advances; so all Christian workers, standing around the throne, will shine in the light borrowed from the Son of Righteousness—Jesus in their faces, Jesus in their songs, Jesus in their triumph.

Christ left heaven once for a tour of redemption on earth, yet the glorified ones knew He would come back again. But let Him abdicate His throne, and go away to stay for ever, the music would stop; the congregation disperse; the temples of God be darkened: the rivers of light stagnate; and every chariot would become a hearse, and every bell would toll, and there would not be room on the hillsides to bury the dead of the great metropolis, for there would be pestilence in heaven. But Jesus lives, and so all the redeemed live with Him. He shall recognize them as His comrades in earthly toil, and remember what they did for the honor of His name, and for the speed of His kingdom. All their prayers and tears and work will rise before Him as He looks into their faces, and He will divide His kingdom with them; His peace—their peace; His holiness—their holiness; His joy—their joy. The glory of the central throne reflected from the surrounding thrones, the last spot of sin struck from the Christian orb, and the entire nature a-tremble and a-flash with light, they shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

Again: Christian workers shall be like the stars in the fact that they have

A LIGHT INDEPENDENT

of each other. Look up at the night, and see each world show its distinct glory. It is not like the conflagration, in which you cannot tell where one flame stops and another begins. Neptune, Herschel, and Mercury are as distinct as if each one of them were the only star; so our individualism will not be lost in heaven. A great multitude—yet each one as observable, as distinctly recognized, as greatly celebrated, as if in all the space, from gate to gate, and from hill to hill, he were the only inhabitant; no mixing up—no mob—no indiscriminate rush; each Christian worker

STANDING OUT ILLUSTRIOUS—

all the story of earthly achievement adhering to each one; his self-denials and pains and services and victories published. Before men went out to the last war, the orators told them that they would all be remembered by their country, and their names be commemorated in poetry and in song; but go to the graveyard in Richmond, and you will find there six thousand graves, over each one of which is the inscription, "Unknown." The world does not remember its heroes; but there will be no unrecognized Christian worker in heaven. Each one known by all; grandly known; known by acclamation: all the past story of work for God gleaming in cheek and brow and foot and palm. They shall shine with distinct light as the stars, for ever and ever.

Again; Christian workers shall shine like the

STARS IN CLUSTERS.

In looking up, you find the worlds in family circles. Brothers and sisters—they take hold of each other's hands and dance in groups. Orion in a group. The Pleiades in a group. The solar system is only a company of children, with bright faces, gathered around one great fireplace. The worlds do not struggle off. They go in squadrons and and fleets, sailing through immensity. So Christian workers in heaven will dwell in neighborhoods and clusters.

I am sure that some people I will like in heaven a great deal better than others. Yonder is a constellation of stately Christians. They lived on earth by rigid rule. They never laughed. They walked every hour anxious lest they should lose their dignity. But they loved God; and yonder they shine in brilliant constellation. Yet I shall not long to get into that particular group. Yonder is a constellation of small-hearted Christians—asteroids in the eternal astronomy. While some souls go up from Christian battle, and blaze like Mars, these asteroids dart a feeble ray like Vesta. Yonder is a constellation of martyrs, of apostles, of patriarchs. Our souls, as they go up to heaven, will seek out the most congenial society.

Yonder is a constellation almost merry with the play of light. On earth they were full of sympathies and song and tears and raptures and congratulations. When they prayed, their words took fire; when they sang, the tune could not hold them; when they wept over a world's woes, they sobbed as if heart-broken; when they worked for Christ they flamed with enthusiasm. Yonder they are—circle of light! constellation of joy! galaxy of fire! Oh, that you and I, by that grace which can transform the worst into the best, might at last sail in the wake of that fleet, and wheel in that glorious group, as the stars for ever and ever!

Again: Christian workers will shine like the stars in swiftness of motion. The worlds

DO NOT STOP TO SHINE.

There are no fixed stars save as to relative position. The star most thoroughly fixed flies thousands of miles a minute. The astronomer, using his telescope for an alpenstock, leaps from world-crag to world-crag, and finds no star standing still. The chamois hunter has to fly to catch his prey, but not so swift is his game as that which the scientist tries to shoot through the tower of observatory. Like petrels mid-Atlantic, that seem to come from no shore, and be bound to no landing-place—flying, flying—so these great flocks of worlds rest not as they go—wing and wing—age after age—for ever and ever. The eagle hastes to its prey, but we shall in speed beat the eagles.

You have noticed the velocity of the swift horse under whose feet the miles slip like a smooth ribbon, and as he passes, the four hoofs strike the earth in such quick beat your pulses take the same vibration. But all these things are not swift in comparison with the motion of which I speak. The moon moves fifty-four thousand miles in a day. Yonder, Neptune flashes on eleven thousand miles in an hour. Yonder Mercury goes one hundred and nine thousand miles in an hour. So like the stars the Christian shall shine in swiftness of motion.

You hear now of father or mother or child sick one thousand miles away, and it takes you two days to get to them. You hear of some case of suffering that demands your immediate attention, but it takes you an hour to get there. Oh, the joy when you shall, in fulfilment of the text, take starry speed, and be equal to one hundred thousand miles an hour! Having on earth got used to Christian work, you will not quit when death strikes you. You will only take on more velocity. There is a dying child in London, and its spirit must be taken up to God: you are there in an instant to do it. There is a young man in New York to be arrested from going into that gate of sin: you are there in an instant to arrest him. Whether with spring of foot, or stroke of wing, or by the force of some new law that shall hurl you to the spot where you would go, I know not; but my text suggests velocity. All space open before you, with nothing to hinder you in mission of light and love and joy, you shall shine in swiftness of motion as the stars for ever and ever.

Again: Christian workers, like the stars,

SHINE IN MAGNITUDE.

The most illiterate man knows that these things in the sky, looking like gilt buttons, are great masses of matter. To weigh them, one would think that it would require scales with a piller hundreds of thousands of miles high, and chains hundreds of thousands of miles long, and at the bottom of the chains basins on either side hundreds of thousands of miles wide, and that then Omnipotence alone could put the mountains into the scales and the hills into the balance. But puny man has been equal to the undertaking, and has set a little balance on his geometry, and weighed world against world. Yea, he has pulled out his measuring line, and announced that Herschel is thirty-six thousand miles in diameter, Saturn seventy-nine thousand miles in diameter, and Jupiter eighty-nine thousand miles in diameter, and that the smallest pearl on the beach of heaven is immense beyond all imagination. So all they who have toiled for Christ on earth shall rise up to a magnitude of privilege, and a magnitude of strength, and a magnitude of holiness, and a magnitude of joy; and the weakest saint in glory become greater than all that we can imagine of an archangel.

Brethren, it does not yet appear what we shall be. Wisdom that shall know everything; wealth that shall possess everything; strength that shall do anything; glory that shall circumscribe everything! We shall not be like a taper set in a sick man's window, or a bundle of stick kindled on the beach to warm a shivering crew; but you must take the diameter and the circumference of the world, if you would get any idea of the greatness of our estate when we shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

Lastly—and coming to this point my wind almost breaks down under the contemplation—like the stars, all Christian workers shall

SHINE IN DURATION,

The same stars that look down upon us looked down upon the Chaldean shepherds. The meteor that I saw flashing across the sky the other night, I wonder if it was not the same one that pointed to where Jesus ley in the manger, and if, having pointed out his birthplace, it has ever since been wandering through the heavens, watching to see how the world would treat Him! When Adam awoke in the garden in the cool of the day, he saw coming out through the dusk of the evening the same worlds that greeted us last night.

In Independence Hall is an old cracked bell that sounded the signature of the Declaration of Independence. You cannot ring it now, but this great chime of silver bells that strike in the dome of night, ring out with as sweet a tone as when God swung them at the creation. Look up at night, and know that the white lilies that bloom in all the hanging gardens of our King are century plants—not blooming once in a hundred years, but through all the centuries.

The star at which the mariner looks to-night was the light by which the ships of Tarshish were guided across the Mediterranean, and the Venetian flotilla found its way into Lepanto. Their armor is as bright to-night as when, in ancient battle, the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. To the ancients the stars were

SYMBOLS OF ETERNITY.

But here the figure of my text breaks down—not in defeat, but in the majesties of the judgment. The stars shall not shine forever. The Bible says they shall fall like autumnal leaves. As, when the connecting factory-band slips at nightfall from the main-wheel, all the smaller wheels slacken their speed, and with slower and slower motion they turn until they come to a full stop; so this great machinery of the universe, wheel within wheel, making revolution of appalling speed, shall, by the touch of God's hand, slip the band of present law, and slacken and stop. That is what will be the matter with the mountains. The chariots in which they ride shall halt so suddenly that the kings shall be thrown out. Star after star shall be carried out to burial amid funeral torches and burning worlds. Constellations shall throw ashes on their heads, and all up and down the highways of space there shall be mourning, mourning, mourning, because the worlds are dead. But the Christian workers shall never quit their thrones—they shall reign for ever and ever.

A Triumph Of The Bookbinders' Art.

If Thackeray, who loved everything that denoted the beauty of refined fancy and elegance of execution in art, and who had the fondness of Lamb for fairly printed and sumptuously bound books, could but come back to us for a brief while and turn over with mortal fingers the creamy, crisp, thick leaves of his own Book of Snobs, which those cunning and skilled masters of the binders' art, Pawson & Nicholson, have bound so fitly, he would feel, we think, a glow of pleasurable pride in his humorous, satirical work exceeding any that was permitted him before he went away upon his long journey.

There are three great qualities in a well-bound book, solidity, elegance, and this one has them all in their most perfect state. The history of it, for it is the only one of its kind, we are informed, in this country, is interesting. It is the fourteenth volume of a most luxurious edition of Thackeray's complete works, published in London, and was sent to this country in the original sheets by the publisher of one of the leading daily newspapers of that city—a gentleman of refined, scholarly tastes and a devoted lover of noble books in noble dress—to be bound by Pawson & Nicholson, the fame of whose work long ago reached far beyond the British Capital. The other thirteen volumes have been respectively bound by as many other eminent masters of the art in Germany, Italy, France, England and other countries; this one, the Book of Snobs, alone being sent to the United States, and our own townsmen being the only Americans complimented by the opportunity to compete with their foreign rivals in the binding of the set. The volume is in form an imperial octavo, and has been bound by Messrs. Pawson & Licholson in full blue levant morocco, with gilt top, being finished on the outside in the Charles Lewis style, with fine lines. Lewis was a famous London bookbinder of the 18th century, of whose work Dr. Dibdin says: "His books appear to move on silken hinges; his joints are beautifully squared and wrought upon with studded gold." All this may be just as truly said of Pawson & Nicholson's work as shown in the volume under notice, the inside of which is double-lined with delicate colored buff English calf and with morocco joints; it has fine tooled borders, and is filled in with interlacing line work, in the style of the great French binder, Groller. There are also fly leaves of calf to match the inner lining on the boards.

We do not know how the binders of the other thirteen volumes of this noble edition of Thackeray have executed their respective tasks, but we should have to have ocular proof of their superiority as master binders to convince us that books can anywhere be bound more solidly, elastically or elegantly, or more sumptuously and in a higher spirit of artistic fancy or refined taste, than in this country, in this city, by the firm whose work we have herein mentioned.

"YES," he said, "I'm tired. I've spent the whole day practicing on a type writer machine, and it's hard work."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1888.

God's Presence Promised.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 33 : 12-23. Memory verses, 12-14.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 :7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Renewed.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Through Prayer, vs. 12, 13, 15, 16, 18. 2. By Promise, vs. 14, 17, 19. 3. With Privilege vs. 20-23.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.*—Matt. 28 : 20.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 33 : 12-23. Covenant relations renewed.
T.—Exod. 33 : 1-11. Covenant relations withdrawn.
W.—Exod. 34 : 1-14, 29-35. Relations formally renewed.
T.—Psa. 106 : 19-48. Breaking covenant relations.
F.—Psa. 89 : 15-37. Covenant obligations remembered.
S.—2 Chron. 6 : 12-21, 40-42. Pleading the covenant.
S.—Deut. 7 : 1-11. Fidelity to the covenant urged.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. RENEWED THROUGH PRAYER.

I. Knowledge of God Sought:

Shew me thy ways, that I may know thee (13).
Shew me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths (Psa. 25 : 4).
Let him that glorieth glory in this, that he....knoweth me (Jer. 9 : 24).
This is life eternal, that they should know thee (John 17 : 3).
I know him whom I have believed (2 Tim. 1 : 12).

II. Presence of God Sought:

If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence (15).
Let the Lord, I pray thee, go in the midst of us (Exod. 34 : 9).
In thy presence is fullness of joy (Psa. 16 : 11).
Cast me not away from thy presence (Psa. 51 : 11).
Lo, I am with you alway (Matt. 28 : 20).

III. Glory of God Sought:

Shew me, I pray thee, thy glory (18).
The Lord our God hath shewed us his glory (Deut. 5 : 24).
So have I looked....to see....thy glory (Psa. 63 : 2).
Dwelling in light unapproachable (1 Tim. 6 : 16).
The glory of God did lighten it (Rev. 21 : 23).

1. "Thou sayest unto me:....and thou hast not let me know." (1) God's directions quoted; (2) Man's difficulties stated.—(1) Knowledge as a spur to prayer; (2) Ignorance as a spur to prayer.
2. "If I have,....shew me,....that,....to the end." (1) The basis of prayer; (2) The scope of prayer; (3) The end of prayer.
3. "If thy presence go not,....carry us not up." (1) Willing to go; (2) Fearing to go; (3) Qualifying to go.

II. RENEWED BY PROMISE.

I. Rest Promised:

I will give thee rest (14).
Until the Lord give rest unto your brethren (Deut. 3 : 20).
And the Lord gave them rest round about (Josh. 21 : 44).
I will give you rest (Matt. 11 : 28).
There remaineth....a sabbath rest for the people of God (Heb. 4 : 9).

II. Fidelity Promised:

I will do this thing also that thou hast spoken (17).
I have accepted thee concerning this thing also (Gen. 19 : 21).
My covenant will I not break (Psa. 89 : 34).
Ask, and it shall be given you (Matt. 7 : 7).
The supplication of a righteous man availeth much (Jas. 5 : 16).

III. Grace Promised.

I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious (19).
My mercy will I keep for him for evermore (Psa. 89 : 28).
Grace did abound more exceedingly (Rom. 5 : 20).
The free gift of God is eternal life (Rom. 6 : 23).
My grace is sufficient for thee (2 Cor. 12 : 9).

1. "My presence shall go with thee." (1) Human need; (2) Divine sufficiency, (3) Gracious supply.
2. "I will give thee rest." (1) As a heritage in the earthly Canaan; (2) As a type of the spiritual Canaan; (3) As a foretaste of the heavenly Canaan.
3. "I will make all my goodness pass before thee." (1) The exalted exhibitor; (2) The honored spectator; (3) The wondrous display.—(1) God's displays of goodness; (2) Man's conceptions of goodness.

Man shall not see me and live (20).

III. RENEWED WITH PRVIILEGE.

I. Prohibition:

Charge the people, lest they break through unto the Lord to gaze (Exod. 19 : 21).
We shall surely die, because we have seen God (Judg. 13 : 22).
He smote,....because they had looked into the ark (1 Sam. 6 : 19).
Woe is me!....for mine eyes have seen the King (Isa. 6 : 5).

II. Protection:

I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee (22).
Children of men take refuge under....thy wings (Psa. 36 : 7).
My soul taketh refuge in thee (Psa. 57 : 1).
To go....into the clefts of the ragged rocks (Isa. 2 : 21).
How often would I have gathered,....even as a hen (Matt. 23 : 37).

III. Permission:

Thou shalt see my back (23).
I have seen God face to face (Gen. 32 : 30).
They saw the God of Israel (Exod. 24 : 10).
They beheld God, and did eat and drink (Exod. 24 : 11).
Caught up into Paradise, and heard unspeakable words (2 Cor. 12 : 4).

1. "Thou canst not see my face." (1) Divine effulgence; (Human inability.
2. "I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious." God's graciousness: (1) Its nature; (2) Its basis; (3) Its recipients; (4) Its scope.
3. "I will....cover thee with my hand." (1) The overwhelming glory; (2) The imperiled observer; (3) The covering hand.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SEEING GOD.

Man never fully saw God (Deut. 4 : 12; John 1 : 18, f. c. ; 6 : 46).
Impossible to fully see God (Exod. 33 : 20 ; 1 Tim. 6 : 16).
Partial views allowed (Exod. 24 : 9, 10; 33 : 21-23).
Disclosed in visions (Gen. 28 : 12, 13 ; Isa. 6 : 1-5).
Disclosed by pillar of fire and cloud (Exod. 13 : 21, 22).
Disclosed by fire and smoke (Exod. 19 : 18-20 ; Deut. 5 : 24).
Disclosed by the Shekinah (Exod. 40 : 34, 35 ; 1 Kings 8 : 10, 11).
Disclosed by angels (Gen. 32 : 30; Judg. 6 : 22 ; 13 : 21, 22).
Disclosed by the Son (John 1 : 18 l. c. ; 6 : 46 ; 1 John 4 : 12).
God seen through faith (Heb. 11 : 27).
Clearer vision coming (1 Cor. 13 : 12 ; 1 John 3 : 2).
Seeing God the reward of purity (Matt. 5 : 8).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Some important incidents occurred in the short period intervening between the last lesson and the present one.

Summary punishment was inflicted upon the multitude (Exod. 32 : 26-28), probably including only those who kept up the idolatrous orgies. "The sons of Levi" rallied at the command of their kinsman Moses; and while their fierce zeal resembled that of their ancestor, their loyalty seems to have been the fit preparation for their future mission as the servants of the sanctuary. The cruelty of the slaughter is more apparent than real; the whole people were saved by this judgment, which was in keeping with the age and circumstances. Verse 25 implies that intoxication and unbridled license prevailed, which would account for the fact that a single tribe executed such vengeance.

Verses 30-35 tell of the renewed intercession of Moses, verses 31, 32 presenting a sublime instance of self-abnegation, with which the language of Paul (Rom. 9 : 3) may be compared. The scene of this passage is not indicated definitely. Probably it was some secluded spot near the foot of the mount. Chapter 33 opens with a divine command to depart to Canaan, but accompanied by the threatening words, "for I will not go up in the midst of thee," etc. This resulted in further signs of penitence on the part of the people (vs. 4-6). Verses 7-11 give an account of "the tent of meeting" (Auth. Ver., "the tabernacle of the congregation"). This was probably a provisional sanctuary set up at once, though some regard the passage as describing what occurred after the erection of the tabernacle as a permanent sanctuary. In either case, the name means the tent where the Lord met his people, not the place of public assembly.

In this temporary tent, and near it, the events of the present lesson may have occurred, since Exodus 34 : 2 implies that Moses had not yet gone up into Mount Sinai, "on the top of the mount." Some, however, think that the revelation of verses 18-23 must be placed on the mountain itself. But it is evident that "the tent of meeting" was far enough from the camp to secure privacy.

The time may have been the second day, after the first descent from the mountain. At all events, the interval was brief. The month was the fourth or fifth, in the first year of the journey in the wilderness.

The Grand Lama Of Thibet.

A recent number of the Perkin *Gazette* contains a memorial to the Emperor from the Chinese Resident at l'Hassa stating that a certain Thibetan official, who is called the Nomenhan of Ulterior Thibet, reported to him that he had found three young boys of remarkable intelligence and strangeness, into one of whom, beyond a doubt, the spirit of the late Lama of Teshulumbe (one of the two supreme pointiffs) had passed. Hereupon the Resident sent a reporter to Perkin, asking that the ceremony of selecting one of these three children might be permitted. By the time the authority arrived the Nomenhan with the children had reached l'Hassa, and a lucky day was chosen for the ceremony. The golden vase in which the lots are cast was brought and placed before the image of the Emperor. Prayers were chanted before the assembled Lamas, and the children were conducted into the presence of the Resident and the Thibetan authorities in order that their intelligence and difference from other persons might be tested. At this point the memorial stops, the writer promising that as soon as the lots are cast and the selection made he will report the result.

A Clerk Who Stole Stamps.

Postage stamps are a big item of expense in our business," said an insurance man the other day. "They are also a constant temptation to dishonesty. Why, I know of a person who had charge of the stamp disbursement of a big firm here in Chicago who made a regular practice of stealing about so many stamps every day. Then he disposed of, and in five years he accumulated enough to buy a house and lot. His employer found him out at last, and he was forced to deed them his home to escape prosecution.

Potato rissoles—Mash, salt and pepper boiled potatoes; roll in balls, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, fry in hot lard.

FARM NOTES.

MODES OF APPLYING MANURE.—It is not an easy matter to lay down general rules in regard to the application of manures that will be wise in all cases.

Opinions differ somewhat as to the economy of spreading farm yard manure upon the surface of fields or lawns in late autumn or early winter Circumstances alter cases here as elsewhere. It seems, however, reasonable to maintain that winter top dressing should be restricted to level fields: for both rain and snow must sweep manure from frozen hillsides before its constituents have had any fair chance to soak into the ground.

There are advocates both at home and abroad of the practice of carting out fresh manure from the barn yard as fast as it is made and spreading it directly on the fields. The chief gain in such practice is doubtless the saving of labor.

The spreading of short manure upon grass in the spring, or in the autumn even, is no doubt commendable in many situations as a means of maintaining the same. A chief objection to the system of surface spreading, which applies particularly to light leaching soils, is that the nonsoluble portions of the manure, as they lie on the ground, are liable to dry out to a peat like substance that is not specially useful to the growing crop.

However manure may be applied, it is of importance to secure its equable distribution in the soil. In a general way, it may be said that horse droppings and manure from sheep pens should be applied by preference to cold clayey loams, or to moist soils rich in humus. These hot manures tend to warm and enliven the land. On the other hand, the slowly fermenting cow manure is preferred for warm light soils. On light sandy soils it will be found a good plan when using horse manure to mix it with some slow sort, as cow or swine manure.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.—If one wishes a single shrub to ornament a front yard or court, the most desirable is a hybrid rhododendron. A good plant of this will cost more at the nursery than a car load of lilacs and snowballs—and is worth it. For such a use as the above, where there it is to be seen every day and several times a day, it should be worth looking at. These rhododendrons are evergreen, hardy, fine in form, and will succeed in any locality where is not lime in the soil. If there is a limestone soil, dig out a large place, and fill it with good pasture soil. Those who have written about the culture of the rhododendron have made it appear that such a preparation of soil was needed as to discourage all but the wealthy, while in fact there are excellent sorts that will flourish in any good pasture or garden soil. If any one wishes to grow the finest and most costly he must have a gardener to grow them. But one good enough for ordinary mortals, that will be a mass of verdure all the year, and during some weeks in early summer, a glory of bloom quite good enough for most of us. Go to an intelligent and truthful nurseryman, leave the selection to him, if you buy half a dozen or a single plant. If the plants have been well grown, the roots will be a compact ball of earth, and may be taken up and moved, even if the buds are far advanced.

As the summer comes on so do the insects, and with their first appearance should the war against them be commenced, and kept up until they are all destroyed. Not only should we exterminate them for our own benefit, but we owe it to our neighbors, for what is the use of one clearing his patch of potato bugs, or taking precaution against the squash bug if his neighbor pays no attention whatever to these matters? Let all keep their lots as clear of insects as they do of weeds, and a magnificent crop of all kinds will be the result.

SWITZERLAND has 660,000 milch cows, all of native breed, and divided into two sharply defined races, the brown and the spotted. The former color varies from deep fawn to mouse gray, the latter shade being held in most esteem. The brown race shorthorned and considered as the original type. It corresponds to the remains found on the sites of the Roman cities of the third century of our era. The skulls of this race, furthermore are identical with those found in the Swiss like dwellings.

HAMBURG FOWLS.—Conspicuous among all laying breeds of fowls stand the Hamburg; for they are exceedingly prolific layers. Their eggs, however, run small as regards size, and the fowls do not bear confinement as well as some other breeds. These fowls are remarkable for their beauty, and this fact, along with the drawback of small sized eggs, has had its influence in placing the Hamburg as a fancier's fowl rather than a common purpose bird.

LANDS plowed in the fall should be plowed again in the spring. It is highly important to have the soil well pulverized. It cannot be overdone. There is no farm work that will pay so well as the second or cross-plowing of land in the spring. The day has arrived when to make farming profitable the best methods must be employed. Poorly cultivated lands will pay but poorly and will keep the farmer who does it poorly, poor to the end of time.

ONION NOTES.—It is probable, says a Pennsylvania correspondent in Orchard and Garden, that the Italian varieties of onions do better south than they do here as they seem to require a longer season, and do not come to proper maturity here. The most reliable sorts for this section are the Yellow Danvers and Red Wethersfield by far the greater quantity grown being the former.

A WRITER says, it is far better to prune often than to defer and then be obliged to cut off large limbs, and especially so when the sap is flowing freely. With apple trees pruning, or rather thinning out, frequently aids materially to prevent mildew.

GOOSEBERRY JELLY. — Cut the gooseberries in half (they must be green) and put them into a jar closely covered. Set the jar in an oven or pot filled with boiling water. Keep the water boiling round the jar till the gooseberries are soft, take them out, mash them with a spoon, and put them into a jelly bag to drain. When all the juice is squeezed out, measure it, and to a pint of juice allow a pound of loaf sugar, Put the juice and sugar into the preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming carefully. Put the jelly warm into your glasses. Tie them up with brandy paper. The jelly of apples, currants, grapes, peaches plums, green gages, and indeed of almost any kind of fruit or berry, can be made in this manner, only increasing or diminishing the quantity of sugar as the article may be more or less acid.

PICKLES made of the large garden strawberries are a novelty, and are highly esteemed. Put the fresh berries in a jar, a layer in the bottom first with cinnamon and cloves scattered over them, then put another layer of berries and continue in this way until the jar is nearly full; then pour over them a sirup made of two cups of vinegar and about three cups of sugar; heat this to the boiling point, and then pour it into the jar. Let it stand from one morning until the next; then pour berries and sirup into a preserving kettle and let them boil slowly for nearly an hour. If you are careful to let them cook slowly, and do not break them when stirring, the berries will keep their shape perfectly. If canned they are sure to be fresh and delicious when wanted.

SOME people are afraid of ice water because the ice may not be pure. It is not put ice into the water to have it cold. Indeed, ice should never be placed in a tumbler of water, says a writer in the *Epoch*, but the water should be cooled by placing the pitcher on ice in a small bucket or champagne cooler. It has been pointed out often enough, too, that water thus cooled tastes much better than ordinary iced water, which frequently has an unpleasant flavor quite apparent to a refined taste. For some mysterious reason, however, men and women alike have always shown an extraordinary indifference to the advice of health authorities. They read it, approve of it and then continue to collide their noses against the small icebergs floating on top of their glasses.

A CORRESPONDENT says she has canned pie-plant with good results by baking it instead of boiling it. She cuts the stalks in pieces about an inch long, put in earthen pudding dishes or on pie plates, scattered sugar over it abundantly, and baked; then she put her cans into a pan of hot water on the top of the stove, and when the pie plant was tender put it and the sirup formed by the juice and the sugar in also, and when the can was full sealed it up. She says that the juice thus formed is much richer, and that it takes less sugar to sweeten it than is required in the boiling process.

QUINCE AND APPLE JELLY.—Cut small and core an equal quantity of apples and quinces; put the quinces in a preserving kettle with water to cover them; and boil until soft; add the apples, still keeping water to cover them, and boil till the whole is nearly a pulp; put the whole into a jelly bag and strain them without pressing; add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and boil together until it jellies.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Take two quarts of rich milk and two teacupfuls of sugar, mix well together and put into a freezer with ice and salt packed around it. Have ready one quart of peaches mashed and sweetened. When the milk is very cold stir them in and freeze them all together. Strawberries can be used in the same way, but will require more sugar.

HAVING beaten a carpet perfectly free from dust and put it down again upon the floor, the least unpleasant and quickest way to freshen the colors is to wash off with soap bark. Ox gall is efficacious, but disagreeable, for the purpose. Add a handful of crushed soap bark to a pailful of water. Take special care to scrub out grease spots and then wash or sponge off the whole carpet.

A Narrow Escape.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a friend. "I was confined to my bed for a year and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I began using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, and here I am, sound and hearty." You will find it for sale by all druggists. Price 50c and $1. *Sample Bottle Free.*

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A BEDROOM papered with French chintz papers that are brilliant, but never gaudy, and furnished with curtains and draperies of the beautiful modern cretonnes, is a very bower of brightness.

Unbleached muslin lined with dull blue or orange or Turkey red and trimmed with Madras ginghams makes effective drapery for a modest seaside or country cottage room. Bands of colored Canton flannel disposed after the method of stripes in a Roman ribbon affords more elaborate decoration on the same foundation.

CITRON PRESERVES —Take a citron and sugar, equal weight, put the citron in a kettle or stewpan, boil until tender, then put in a colander to drain. Leave until morning to well drain; then take the water, put it in a kettle with the sugar, and boil and skim until clear; then put in the citron, boil until well done; or with lemon if desired.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Lettuce requires to be grown in a moist soil and in cool weather; for this reason the best is obtained only in the spring or early summer.

A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

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"As glares the tiger on his foes,
Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
And, ere he bounds upon the ring,
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So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, shoule use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

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WHY?

WHY do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? **WHY** do I have Backache? **WHY** Neuralgia and Rheumatism? **WHY** does Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas show itself?

BECAUSE your blood is filled with **Poison,** which must be **Completely Eradicated** before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidneys—the great and only blood purifying organs—in complete order, which is complete health, and with

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SOME one threw a head of cabbage at an Irish orator while he was making a speech once. He paused a second, and said, "Gentlemen, I only asked for your ears, I don't care for your heads!" He was not bothered any more during the remainder of his speech.

"PAPA, if three wheels is a tricycle, and two wheels a bicycle, what is one wheel?"

"One wheel, my son? Well, let me see. One wheel must be a unicycle."

"No, it ain't, papa; it's a wheel-barrow."

MISS—I see the English have a queer fashion. After the period of deep mourning is over ladies make no change except to wear light gloves.

Young Widow—Yes, dear; it shows that the hand has passed the mourning stage if the heart hasn't.

"Suits Pressed with Neatness and Dispatch," is what the advertisement read, and a distracted young lover there and then determined to give them a job, for he said, "I have pressed my suit night and day for three long years, and Susan is no nearer accepting me now than when I begun."

HE—You are the only college girl I ever liked.

She—Why, how so?

He—Oh, the others all know so much.

SEANCE in Dr. Pasteur's studio. Enter a patient: "I would like to be inoculated against hydrophobia."

Dr. Pasteur—When were you bittin?

Patient—Well, I was not exactly bitten; but I entertain suspicions about the sausages I had for breakfast.

"IT'S just as I always said, Mr. Dusenberry. You're too vacillating. You lack gumption. You haven't quite backbone enough."

"Backbone doesn't amonnt to much, my dear."

"Oh, it doesn't, eh?"

"No. Now there's the camel. He's nearly all backbone, and yet he's the meekest cuss in creation. He'll let you pile 'the last straw' on him."

BAGLEY—Ah, DeCaggs! where art thou going with the hobby horse?

DeBaggs—'Tis for little Jimmy, my youngest sprout.

Bagley (sagely)—It's costly business to have children.

DeBaggs (gloomily)—I should say so. Every time I start out to buy a tencent toy I meet somebody I know, and then away goes a dollar or two for beer and cigars.

"MR. DUSENBERRY, did you mail my letter?"

"My dear, I lost it."

"Oh, you careless fellow! It was to Aunt Emily, and was of the greatest importance."

"Rou mean the postscript was?"

"Yes."

"So I thought. Well, I remembered what the postscript was, and telegraphed it to her."

LITTLE DOT—Mamma, I wish you'd soak my head.

Mamma—Mercy! child don't talk that way.

"Well, I don't see why. Last week when I had a headache you soaked my feet, you know."

"Why, yes, but—have you a headache now, pet?"

"No, but my foot hurts,"

"DO YOU know, Miss Cutter," said Mr. Yorely, "that I have a predilection for looking back?"

"Just like pa when he failed; he kept looking back all the time; he was so afraid the Sheriff was after him."

"No, no! you mistake me; I mean looking back into the past—reverting to the days of our forefathers, a hundred years ago; I sometimes wish I had lived in those days."

"I'm sure I wish you had, Mr. Yorely."

"HERE comes the mustard plaster," said one dry-goods clerk to another, as a lady with a sharp nose and a business like air waltzed into the store and proceeded to tumble over a big pile of goods.

"What a funny name!" said a customer who was standing by, why do you call her a mustard plaster?"

"Simply because she gets in front of the counter and buys nothing, and asks so many questions that she irritates the poor clerk who is waiting on her."

"How does that make her a mustard plaster?"

"Because she is a counter irritant."

ATTORNEY—Miss Someage, you are the plaintiff in this suit for breach of promise, I believe."

"Yes, sir."

"And Mr. Squint, here, is the defendant?"

"Yes, sir,"

"Well Miss Sameage, you may tell the Court how and when he promised to make you his wife."

"It was on the 3d of September last, sir. I went into his photograph gallery and asked him if he would take me, and he said he would."

"HELLO," said a south end youngster to his chum, "your folks going to move; ours is."

"So's ours. Dad says he won't live in th' old shell any longer."

"Mine neither. Where are you going to move?"

"Into your house. Where are you?"

"Into your house."

MR. LITEWAITE—You must excuse me if I am rather dull. I am always stupid when I have a headache.

Mrs. Keene—Dear me! it must be dreadful to have a headache so much of the time.

NO SAFETY ANYWHERE. — First Anarchist—Now we have got out into the suburbs away from the police; let's unfurl our red flag.

Second Anarchist—No, no, don't, we'll be killed.

"Eh! What's the matter?"

"There's a bull in that lot."

"WHY, Mr. Harler, you're baldheaded! I didn't know you were baldheaded. Why, you're awful young to be baldheaded," said Mrs. Hite.

"Oh, I dunno, I've got a son not over two weeks old who is baldheaded.

IT was a Vassar graduate who wanted to know if the muzzle of a gun was to prevent it from going off prematurely.

A Twenty Years' Experience.

770 Broadway, New York, March 17, 1886.
I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints. C. D. FREDRICKS.

Herr Gruber has been studying the sense of hearing in insects and finds that cockroaches, beetles and certain aquatic insects are very sensitive to sounds, while grubs, ants and various water larvæ appear to be unaffected by them.

RADWAY'S PILLS!
The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the inability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True."

☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

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DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

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For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St. N.Y.

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Elegant for dressing and whitening the skin. Unrivaled for Theatre, Receptions, Balls, Parties, &c. Unequalled for delicate transparent whiteness, soft youthful effect and fine finish. Harmless, does not roughen, draw, wither, nor in any way injure the most delicate or sensitive skin.
Superior to any Powder, Paste or Liquid for toning down red or flushed face. Effaces Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, Coarseness, Sallow Skin, all blemishes and imperfections. $1, bottles at Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, or by Express, prepaid, on receipt of price.
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"ROUGH ON RHEUMATISM," $1.50. Drug.
"ROUGH ON ASTHMA," $1.50. Druggists.
"ROUGH ON MALARIA," $1.50. Druggists, or prepaid by Ex. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON CORNS HARD OR SOFT CORNS 15c.
ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE Instant Relief. 15c

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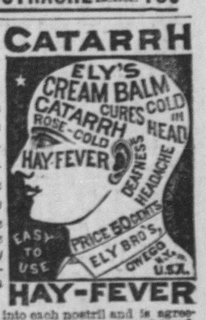
CATARRH



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All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Prof.'s large Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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endless category o
some MERCHANTS
Insects in the Ga

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 12, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Prof. Bitner is visiting at his father-in-laws, J. D. Murray, accompanied by his family.

——Gertie, a daughter of D. C. Runkle, we hear is quite ill with fever at her home in Philadelphia.

——Miss Dooly, of Bellefonte, spent a few days visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Krumbine, the last week.

——Mrs. Barcroft has sold the mill and farm, formerly Duncan's, at Spring Mills, to Wm. Allison, for $14000.

——Mow your Canada thistles before they go to seed—they are one of the things that shouldn't have a chance.

——A school house near Zion was destroyed by fire, one night last week. The supposition is it was set on fire.

——The tall form of Cyrus Brumgard, one of the leading citizens of Miles, was seen on our streets, Sunday and Monday.

—Farmers had remarkably favorable weather for making hay, and are feeling good over a large crop housed in excellent condition.

— Eel catchers are meeting with good success in Penns creek—so says Frank Bradford, agent at the tunnel. Guess we'll have to give the wrigglers a trial too.

——Trout season ends on July 15th, next Sunday, rather next Saturday, as the law forbids angling on that day. We mention this so that none of our readers will go a fishing on the 15th, which would be awful.

——Miss Marie Kilpatrick, of Erie, Pa. is the guest of her friend, Miss Laura Strohm, of Centre Hill. Miss Kilpatrick is quite a pleasant and interesting young lady, and is a favorite among the young folks in this section.

——Alex. Kerr, of Centre Hill, James Gilliland, of Maryland, Col. Henry Boyer, of Miles, and Adam Winkelblech, of Haines, are among the living Democratic veterans of Centre county who can boast of having voted for General Jackson.

——The shipments from the Centre Hall roller flouring mills, in the last four weeks, have exceeded those of any previous month—running from one to two car loads per day. Calla Lily and Cream brands of flour are finding an increased demand, and equal in quality to the best made elsewhere.

—A Mr. Luckenbach of Philadelphia, expects to open a photographers gallery at this place in the near future. He is anxious to locate in this section, but is unable to find a suitable room for his work. A good photographer will find Centre Hall a first class location with a large territory to patronize first class work.

——A new fence is being erected about our school yard, which was needed long ago. Some misunderstanding existed in regard as to how much space the yard should have; a survey was made to settle the matter and it was found that the yard lacked almost a fourth of an acre, which is being added to the school grounds.

——Cyrus Gordon, Esq., of Clearfield, has purchased from the Gordon estate 2600 acres of land, in Greensvalley, across from Centre Hall, for $1100. This is the tract upon which Graham, Brown & Co.' have been lumbering for two years. Mr. Gordon intends to have 200 acres of this land cleared for farming purposes and raising stock.

— John Rishel who has been at West Chester, for some time past arrived here on Friday last to spend a few days at his home in this place. We are told that John and his brother Willis, of Spring Mills, have rented the ——house at Lancaster, one of the largest hotels in that city and took possession of same the first of this month. Success to you.

——Michael Swartz writes us from Stephenson county, Ill., June 30, "that the crops in that county are in good condition, and the weather favorable. Haying will commence next week; I have timothy that will stand 3 to 5 feet high, and I think will make three to four tons to the acre. Rye is very heavy, and will yield from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre."

——Rev. John Harpster, of Canton, O., a brother of our townsman, Jacob H., and formerly of this place, met with a painful accident at his home last week. He was out driving when the horse took fright at some object and run away. Mr. Harpster was thrown from the vehicle and received a broken leg and other injuries, from which we hope he will soon recover.

——At the Potters Mills centennial boards on poles, designated the sites of the first buildings. One showed the site of the first mill, another the site of first store, another first tavern, and another the site of the first house. All of these buildings have disappeared, and were about ¼ mile west of what is now the Potters Mills hotel, and on the road leading past the residence of John McCoy.

——Mr. Geo. Flory is nursing a very painful wound received while working in a hay mow for Mr. Moore above town. At the time of the accident Mr. Flory was up in the mow of the barn throwing back hay when a large harpoon hay fork dropped from the roof and struck him on the wrist and cut a deep gash. They had finished unloading and it seems that the tackling broke or was loosened and the heavy fork fell upon Mr. Flory, who under the circumstances had a miraculous escape from what might have been instant death.

——The glorious fourth of July did not pass by at this place without due observ[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] ack[illegible]g, [illegible]v[illegible]l

BELLEFONTE'S BIGGEST FIRE.

AN ENTIRE DISTRICT LAID IN ASHES.

This morning, Thursday, Bellefonte was visited by another severe fire, and the flames cut a wider swath than before, and in which a church, dwellings and stables were burned. The fire was discovered just about day break, and originated either in Garman's or Dr. Darworth's stable, and was the work of an incendiary. A high wind prevailed at the time, and water being scarce in that section, the flames and the wind played at their leisure. The following are the sufferers and properties burned:

Garman house, old addition and stables; Dr. Darworth's residence and stable; Cal Bower's residence and stable; A. C. Mingle's residence; Lutheran parsonage, occupied by Cal. Mallory; Lutheran church; Misch Graham's residence, occupied by Rob't M'Neal; Bunnel & Aiken's stables; Mrs. Mile's stable; C. H. Shrock's stable: Cummings house stables; 4 horses of Garman's and one of Dr. Darworth's were burned.

Little was saved from the houses burned. From Cal. Bower's house, the goods in first story were mostly saved. The contents of all barns and stables were burned.

This is the third fire Bellefonte has had within a few months.

Loss about $25,000.

POTTERS MILL'S BIG DAY.

The Potters Mills Centennial Celebration, July 4, was a success and will long be remembered by the people of that village.

The main street was spanned by a number of arches trimmed with evergreens and the stars and stripes. At the square a large flag was suspended from a rope, and the houses of the citizens were tastefully decorated in every part of the town.

The Lemont and Tusseyville bands and Potters Mills drum corps furnished the music.

In M'Coy's grove, where the celebration was held, a large stand was erected for the officers and speakers; the stand was trimmed with flags, evergreen, and large bouquets of flowers. In front of the stand seats were provided for the audience. Stands for refreshments lined the edge of the ground, and a floor for dancing was provided in a cool spot of the grove.

Early in the morning, the program opened by a large fantastic parade, on horseback, in which the young men of the vicinity pretty generally took part.

The crowd soon began to gather in from different parts of the valley, in buggies and carriages, among them a large representation from Lewistown, Milroy and Mifflin county.

The assembly was called to order by Wm. J. Thompson, who announced the program for the afternoon, and an adjournment for dinner. Many had their baskets with good things and spread their cloth in the cool shade of the grove. Others were invited to nearby farm houses, where royal set-outs greeted the eyes of the guests. The REPORTER staff were fortunate to be taken to the hospitable home of Alex. M'Coy, with a number of others, where a rich dinner awaited us, and was partaken with a relish by all.

At 2 o'clock all had gathered in the grove, and Mr. Thompson announced Hon. John B. Linn as the first speaker. Mr. Linn had a well-prepared and interesting address replete with historical incidents connected with Potters Mills, our valley and state. Mr. Linn's address received the closest attention throughout. His allusions to the early history of our valley and the village were a real treat to the audience, as the speaker is so well qualified to discourse upon matters of history.

Col. James Gilliland, of near Washington, D. C, was next introduced. He was born and raised in this section, and being 83 years of age, was able to entertain the audience with many incidents, within his recollection, that pertain to the early history of Potter township. He recounted many happenings, from memory, and was attentively listened to.

Mr. Culbertson, of Lewistown, was the last speaker. His address was an eloquent one, suited to the time and occasion, but on account of the lateness of the hour, he only spoke about 20 minutes.

Among the old men present, links between the past and present generation, were Col. James Gilliland, Hon. Sam'l Gilliland, the venerable Alexander Kerr, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. John H. Keller, Mr. John McCoy, Mr. Rash Cadwalader, Mr. Shires, and others whose names we can not recall at the moment.

In the evening beautiful fire works were set off.

Many of the Potter descendants from Bellefonte, and other parts, Mrs. Gov. Curtin, Jennie, a grand-daughter of Gov. Bigler, and representatives of other families, whose names were connected with the early history of this section, were present, and whose acquaintance it afforded us pleasure to make.

Altogether, the Potters Mills Centennial was a success, and a day profitably, pleasantly and well spent.

The following extracts are from the address of Mr. Linn, and relate to the early history of the village:

One hundred years have come and gone since Gen. James Potter erected the first house in the village of Potters Mills. Its site as located by Mr. Palmer and the William Allison, is in front of Mr. McCoy's house.

The next was a large house built of hewn logs, and was long used as a tavern; it has long since disappeared, but its location may be easily identified in Mr. Allison's field. It was commenced in the spring of 1788. Who the mason was, I am unable to tell you, but John Barber, afterwards well known as Esq. Barber, and one of the first Associate Judges of Centre county in 1800, was the carpenter, and the bill for his work, which I have found is dated August 6, 1788. The amount of it was £53, or about $141.

Gen. Potter also commenced the erection of the first grist and saw mills in the same year; these gave the place its name. Jacob Houser was the millwright, and John Barber the carpenter. The mills, however, were not completed until after Gen. Potter's death in 1789.

In November, 1790, his son, afterwards Judge James Potter, opened the first store here, and for sixty years this village was widely known throughout our commonwealth as the seat of profuse hospitality, and was as important on account of its business relations as any village in Centre county. Robert McKim and W. H. Patterson were the first clerks.

The first tavern keeper who kept in the log house referred to was John Wagner, grandfather of John Johnston, of Bellefonte. He was also the miller at Potter's mill. In 1813 Judge Potter built the large stone grist mill which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

In 1824 the brick hotel of the village was built, and John C. Coverly, moved into it and made it a house famous for its good cheer all the way east to Philadelphia, and west to Pittsburg. He marked his first year in the hotel by getting up a Fourth of July celebration, and for want of an orator, made the 4th of July address himself.

The hotel was not completed by the time the 4th of July came around, and the celebration had to be held at the old tavern. Mr. Coverly had prepared his address under the impression the new hotel would be the place of celebration. Mr. James Gilliland's astonishing memory enabled him in his address to repeat the opening or preliminary observation of Mr. Coverly sixty four years after he heard them, as follows:

"At the base of Tussey mountain, whose brave and majestic summit overshadows the stupendous mansion in which we are now assembled to celebrate the 48th anniversary of American Independence—every heart dilates with joy and every eye beams with extatic pleasure at once more beholding the light of the sun of another anniversary of our glorious independence."

DEATH OF D. A. MUSSER.

Mr. D. A. Musser, one of the leading business men of Millheim, died suddenly on last Saturday evening, 30 about 10 o'clock. Mr. Musser, on Thursday evening felt some trouble under his tongue, which seemed to be of the nature of a boil and caused him pain and stiffness in the jaw. The trouble, however, did not cause any alarm or that it might lead to fatal results. He took to bed and seemed, on Saturday, to be getting better. In the evening, while his wife was present, he sat up in bed and listened to the music of the band on the street, apparently fast getting better. When the band had ceased playing, as we are told, he laid back on his pillow, and in less than ten minutes was no more. A stroke of apoplexy was the cause of his sudden death.

Mr. Musser was quite largely engaged in lumbering, grist mill and saw mill operations in his life time, and had accumulated quite a fortune in successful business operations. He was one of the mainstays of the M. E. church of his town. He was a son of Philip Musser, dec'd., and had not been sick for near forty years, always, up to the last few days of his life, enjoying the best of health, and no thought of being cut off in this period of his life. He was the father of five children—two sons and three daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Sturgis, died some two years ago.

His funeral took place at Millheim, on Thursday morning, 5th, and was very largely attended.

COBURN.

The tub race passed off O. K. There was a large crowd and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The following persons took the prizes:

1st. Al Evert; 2nd. Geo. Vanvalin; 3rd. Thos. B. Evert; 4th Harry Ulrich. Ulrich, Billinger and Searles had a scalding trough to race with and they made more fun than all the rest. After the race Val Searls jumped from the top of the iron bridge, a distance of about 25 ft; everybody was surprised to see him undertake such a feat to that, but he came out all O. K. It is surprising to see what a crowd will come to see a little fun—if a few get it up and pay for it. We have some people here that oppose anything like that but will take it in all the same. The festival was well attended and netted about $75 which I think was very good for this place.

Our business men say they took in over $200 on Saturday afternoon and evening. Nothing slow about that.

Andy Campbell took a week's vacation including the 4th visiting Danville, Espy, Berwick, Sunbury and Shamokin, seeing the boys, and reports a good time. The farmers are about done making hay, and have commenced harvesting. The hay crop was an average one, and the harvest will be No. 1. all that is needed is fair weather to cut it and put it away.

Miss Mamie Royer of Wolfs Store is visiting at P. H. Stovers.

Last night seemed to be a regular night for fishing parties, one from Frog town, one from Aaronsburg and one from Madisonburg, didn't hear what success they had. Guess Vanvalin's best had to take it. O. K.

THE PATRONS' PIC NIC.

We are informed that the Patrons' pic nic will be held at the usual time, next fall they have secured the large woods near Centre Hall station for the purpose. This will make it convenient for all coming by rail as well as for shipping any thing that is to be placed on exhibition. The woods is very large, clean and even, well shaded, and fronting on the turnpike, makes it convenient for persons attending the pic nic in their own conveyances.

The Patrons', we understand, contemplate engaging this woods for a term of years. The REPORTER, in the last few years, has frequently called attention to the suitableness of this spot for the above or any other large gathering, and we are certain that the selection will not be regretted.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bairfoot have returned from a four week's visit to Hanover.

Mr. Van Pelt, of N. Y., who has two sons living in this town, is here on his regular semi-annual visit.

Farmers are through with haying and have put up a large crop in good condition.

The wheat crop in our county will be better than expected—a sort of old fashioned one; hope it will bring at least $1,25 per bushel.

Mrs. Gov. Curtin and sister, Mrs. Moyer, strolled through our town the other day, to view its improvements; they were pleased to see the growth of Centre Hall. When these ladies were "girls" over here, there wasn't any Centre Hall.

CROPS.

The wheat crop in this county will be a good one, and the farmer is rejoicing at the prospect.

Corn is in fair condition and with a continued favorable season, will be a good crop.

The rye looks unusually well, and much more has been put out on account of the failure in wheat the past two years.

Oats promise good, also potatoes.

Hay crop is large.

Apple crop will not be large.

THE HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN OPENED.

A BOOZY EDITOR GETS INTO THE "RING."

The top of the Republican campaign is to run on hard cider and the foot of it has a temperance and morality squib.

One editor at Bellefonte has already got fiddling drunk by appropriating too much of the hard cider, so drunk, it is said was the *Gazette* fellow, that the boys got hold of him and turned his case into sport. They pinned the *Gazette* scribbler and "ring" shrieker all over with bandannas, and then readily got him to hurrah for, "who is it," he asked, and Cleveland was given and up he sent a "hurraw for Cleveland and that other fellow who is it, H-harbson." On his back hung a placard with an inscription. This was capital fun for the boys and the "ring" shrieker was too hard cider boozy to know who he was for, Cleveland or H-harbson—and for the first time the *Gazette* saw the "ring" it was a big ring, and going around all the time, and he right in the centre.

We think hereafter the *Gazette* can talk ring from actual experience having seen it spin around.

The boys afterwards got hold of the fellow's jug and put it out of the way.

Really the *Gazette* man has opened the ball and got his jug and himself pretty full, and has got into the ring where it goes around liveliest.

Just before he dropped into the oblivious, the boozy Fiedler made his last remark: "Wash ish tshis, all going round."

Why, said one of the naughty youngsters, "you are initiated in the ring now."

PENNA. EDITORS AT ERIE.

On Tuesday morning, June 26, a special train containing the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania, with about two hundred and fifty on board, on their Sixteenth Annual Excursion, left Harrisburg en route for Erie. The trip was over the P. & E. division, and is a picturesque one along the West Branch, winding about the hills and through the forests until Kane, the summit is reached. Kane is a thriving town in the heart of the oil and natural gas belt; the city of Erie and Buffalo thro many miles of pipe to this place, secure their natural gas. From Kane for many miles the country is rugged and barren; but every hillside and meadow is dotted over with derricks, immense tanks and a net work of pipes, and the atmosphere is laden with strong odor of benzine, common in every oil district. This part of the trip was of much interest and a treat to many, who for the first time visited the great oil fields of our state.

AT ERIE.

The train arrived at 9 p. m., and an immense throng was on hand. Thousands were about the depot to greet the poor inkslingers of the state. Several bands, drum corps, military company, city officials, board of trade, and citizens committee formed in line to escort the visitors to their hotel. When the line commenced to move a brilliant sight opened upon the party, and called forth expressions of mingled surprise and admiration. State street, along our line of march, was in holiday attire, lurid flames of natural gas leaped high in the air, bunting and tastefully arranged decorations adorned the buildings on each side of the street, while the play of roman candles, colored fires, mortars, and fountains was kept up as far as the eye could reach producing an effect of bewildering splendor. It was a royal welcome; better than that the President of the U. S. would receive.

The glittering word "Welcome" produced by a combination of electric lights suspended overhead only reassured us of the fact. The city of Erie acquitted itself nobly; they have the grit and pluck to carry through what they undertake, and do it in the best of style. The party remained in Erie until Friday evening.

During their stay they were the recipients of wholesouled hospitality. A trip over the lake; a visit to "Bill" Scott's summer resort and stock farms, where the finest horse flesh in the country is to be found; a trip to the life saving station; banquets and receptions; ride in carriages over the city, and a visit to *Mrs.* Gen. Reed's palatial home, where thousands of dollars have been expended upon rare painting, sculpture and fine arts, were the chief points of interest. Our time was in the hands of the committee, whose program of entertainment was complete.

To be brief, the excursion was the most successful for years, which is due to the untiring efforts and good will of the citizens of Erie, who not only were glad to have us come, but did their best to entertain their guests while there. C. K.

PERSONALS.

Miss Sue Neff has returned from Freeport, Ill., to make a visit to her old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Witmer Wolf were at Gettysburg taking in the big display last week.

Rob. and Ed. Wolf are home from Gettysburg, to spend their college vacation.

Simon Spangler, of Newton, Ks., has returned to his western home. He came in to visit his aged father in Miles township, now in his 86th year, and who is quite ill.

S. W. Smith and wife, of Lewistown, were here to their former home on a visit.

Gross Yearick, of Philadelphia, son of T. Yearick, spent a few days visiting his old home and friends in the valley.

AT GETTYSBURG.

The reunion at Gettysburg was largely attended last week. Centre Hall was represented by the following persons: W. A. Sandoe and wife, J. Whitmer Wolf and wife, S. W. Bairfoot and wife, W. E. Fischer, D. F. Luse and Wm. Wolf.

BELLEFONTE, der Drit, 1888.

LEAVER REPORTER:—Ich will der skwint a por worda shriva wile Ich draw denk. Won der ken tziitng drooka dut de woch, don ken der my breef de nekst wock ni du.

Ich was witter ons McFarlane's hardware shtore geshter; se hen en gonse car lote fence dtrate grickt. De sort dtrote mocht de besht fense us gamocht con warra, un is aw so easy uf ten du.

Won du mol river coomsht will ice der den gross hartware shtore wisa. Es is not wennich us epper mit der gate, shunst datsht du dich dtrin ferlera. Goot by, bis du witter fum mer haresht.

ISA KIDLE.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Seidlers, Liver Pill's," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true.

JULY OFFERING

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

0-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-0

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00

58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for 1.50 and 1.00

Cassimere Pants,	were	4.75	now 3.50
" "	"	2.75	" 1.75
" "	"	3.50	" 2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes,	"	90	" 60
" " "	"	1.50	" 1.00
" " "	"	2.00	" 1.50
Ladies Shoes,	"	2.50	" 2.00
" "	"	2.00	" 1.50
" "	"	1.50	" 1.25
" "	"	1.35	" 1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,	"	2.00	" 1.25
" " "	"	1.50	" 1.00
" " "	"	1.00	" 75
Black Silk Mitts,	"	50	" 25
Cold Silk Gloves,	"	60	" 40
French Satines,	"	40	" 35
" "	"	35	" 25
" "	"	25	" 20
" "	"	20	" 15
" "	"	15	" 12½
Victoria and India Linen,	"	25	" 20
" " "	"	20	" 15
" " "	"	15	" 10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.